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VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1893. NO. 38.

Something New.

As the unfavorable state of the weather has prevented many people from getting out, we will continue until the end of the month our **Special Sale of Silverware and Clocks at 30 per cent. off,** as well as the additional line of

Diamonds,
Gold and Silver Watches,
And Fine Jewellery,
At 20 per cent. off.

These are all new and well assorted goods and at the regular price are bargains. Taken now they are at a price with which none can compete, and all goods sold by us are guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

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PRICE---$7 per Ton, delivered to any part of the City. Full weight guaranteed.

Orders left at Capt. Clark's, Telephone No. 110; or at J. Haggarty's, 204 Yates Street.

DULUTH

THE DIVISIONAL TERMINUS OF THE CANADA WESTERN RAILWAY, AT DUNCAN'S BAY, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Duluth has been officially announced to be the Terminus as above.
The first call of $100,000 on the Railway Stock has been fully paid up
The Lots owned by the Railway Company in Duluth are not for sale.

PRICES OF LOTS range from $75 to $750.

TERMS---One-third Cash, one-third in six months, one-third in twelve months
Interest on deferred payments.
For particulars apply to
F. G. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 51 Yates St.

SNOTT GOES FREE.

After Serving Six Years of a Twelve Years' Sentence a Free Pardon Granted.

President Gardner Shows His Wide Acquaintance With Canadian Geography.

Dedication to Neptune of U. S. S. Monterey—Small Fry of the Panama Peculators.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 15.—Surprise was manifested to-day when it was found that W. A. Hancock was also nominated for Ward 4 against Henry Hoy in the election a week ago to-day.

See Ling, while crossing the river late yesterday, had a narrow escape from being drowned. Three times opposite Birrell's cannery the ice went through with him, and he was 10 minutes in the water once. A pile saved him.

The ferry underwent its annual inspection this morning by J. A. Thomson and Captain Collister. The latter found the hull little damaged by the ice and the vessel passed as first-class.

The steamer Princess Louise has not put in an appearance yet. Her attempt to force a passage is looked forward to with much interest.

Wm. Snott, an Englishman, after serving six years of a 12 years' sentence in the penitentiary for his participation in a shooting scrape at Vancouver, was liberated yesterday on a free pardon.

Lawyer Charles Wilson left for Nanaimo this morning to defend the prisoners in the Bawnmore case, to be tried at the assizes there to-morrow.

The city council has decided on nine hours' labor as a day's work, with a half holiday on Saturday.

I. B. Fisher goes to San Francisco to-morrow to seek medical assistance for his eyes, the sight of which is seriously threatened.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clarkson yesterday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. Many friends called on them during the day and thirty-five of their children, grandchildren and great grandchildren spent the evening with the old couple, who have lived here for over thirty years. The occasion was taken advantage of by their friends to present Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson with an address. John S. Clute, J. C. Brown, M.P.P., and C. G. Major are sons-in-law of the old couple.

He Was in Arton's Power.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The trial of Lequay Prevost, on the charge of fraud and corruption in connection with the Panama Canal Company's lottery bill operations, is in progress in the Court of Assizes. The evidence shows that Prevost was completely in the power of Arton, who compelled him to sign and discount bills in order to save himself from financial ruin.

A Serious Flaw Pointed Out.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—President Gardner said yesterday to the Canadian deputation which waited upon him with regard to the importation of Canadian cattle:—"Canada, before the prohibition was issued, had assured the British authorities that pleuro-pneumonia or other contagious cattle disease did not exist in the Dominion. Experience with the United States had shown that the disease might exist without official knowledge. Canada at present accepted cattle from Manitoba and the Northwest territories without subjecting them to quarantine, and this fact showed a lack of stringency in the Canadian regulations."

The Monetary Conference.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The English delegates of the Brussels Monetary Conference have issued a report on the work of the conference to-day. They state that they have not found any definite and practicable scheme on which they were able to agree, but valuable information was obtained on the subject, to discuss which the conference had been called together. The recorded views of the various countries, as stated by their representatives at Brussels, indicated the limits in which a remedy must be sought for the evils attending the present monetary situation.

Theatrically Dedicated.

MARE ISLAND, Cala., Feb. 15.—On Monday at 2 p.m. the United States coast defence vessel Monterey was placed in commission. Her complement of 167 men from the receiving ship Independence, headed by the Mare Island band, marched aboard, forming a horseshoe, after which the order from the secretary of the navy placing her in commission was read, and the flag was hoisted, the band playing "The star spangled banner." Work was immediately commenced hoisting her stores aboard. Her armor for the turrets will not be here for four months. The Adams and Ranger are still in the stream waiting orders.

Mysteriously Shot.

MAXWELL, Cala., Feb. 15.—About 3 o'clock this morning some one unknown shot through the window of a Chinese washhouse and instantly killed the proprietor. There is no known cause for the assassination.

A PURSE FOR THE PARSON.

Rev. Clinton Presented With a Purse of $40—A Barrister Who Sinned at Moose Jaw.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 15.—Rev. H. G. Clinton was presented with a purse of $40 last night by the congregation.

Financial agents here have called a meeting to protest against the tax on mortgages.

A Cooper Abbs, lately a barrister of Moose Jaw, Man., was arrested here this morning for embezzling in that place. He has been in Vancouver about a month, but particulars of the charge against him have not been received here.

The Empress of China did not reach here till 12:30.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World, Here and Elsewhere.

LACROSSE.

THE GAME IN CALIFORNIA.

Lacrosse is destined to boom in California. The San Francisco club, started by Charles Clark, is getting along famously, and many old star players have signified their intention of joining. Two dozen sticks have arrived from the East, and practice will be commenced at once. A meeting of lacrosse players was held when officers were elected and other preliminaries arranged for an active season. The prospect of securing a strong team for San Francisco are very bright, applications for membership having been received from several outside towns.

Charles McIvor, the celebrated runner of twelve years ago, is expected to play lacrosse for San Francisco. He is an expert player. Among other players who will play in the San Francisco team are Ditchburn who played with Victoria last year and Fred Grant also well known here. It is possible that some arrangements will be made whereby the winners of the British Columbia championship and the California Championship may be brought together.

Los Angeles and Riverside play a lacrosse match on Washington's birthday for the championship of Southern California.

ATHLETICS.

J. B. A. A. OFFICERS ELECTED.

The managing committee of the James Bay Athletic Association met last night and elected officers as follows; H. D. Helmcken; president, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, vice-prest.; and R. Jones, secretary-treasurer. New committees appointed were: House—R. Jones, D. Sullivan, J. M. Maurice, H. B. Haines and E. B. Billinghurst; Canoes—J. S. Yates, Allan Cameron, C. Macaulay, W. H. Langley and D. E. Billinghurst; Boating—D. Sullivan, Allan Cameron, H. B. Haines, J. M. Maurice and E. Q. Finlaison. A large class received instruction in the gymnasium from Mr. St. Clair. A fencing class of eight was given the first movements in that science, acquitting themselves creditably. There will be regular class instruction every Tuesday and Thursday evening throughout the winter.

THE CANOE.

VICTORIA CANOE CLUB.

The above club holds its first general meeting this evening at 18 Trounce avenue, at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Among the list of members are the names of several well-known canoeists who have been members of eastern clubs, and these gentlemen will no doubt be able to furnish the new club with valuable information. Those members who have taken an active part of the formation of the club report having met with the most liberal support among their fellow canoeists, even more than they expected. The membership list now has 70 names upon it, and this should be sufficient to encourage others to join.

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RETICENT MARINERS.

Deserters From the Forest Queen Refuse to Divulge Their Reasons.

The Displaced Guide Buoys in the Gulf to be Replaced at an Early Date.

The Terms of Union Between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands.

NANAIMO, Feb. 15.—John Stockton, the sailor belonging to the ship Gatherer, who was taken to the hospital on January 25th, suffering from injuries sustained while on board the vessel, died on Monday night and was buried to-day.

The four sailors belonging to the Forest Queen, were examined by Magistrate Planta yesterday, but no further light was thrown upon the transaction. If the Union was the cause of the desertion the men refuse to say so. Consul Dennison, after investigating the case, decided that the men must remain in charge of the police until the vessel is ready for sea.

Mr. W. Owen, of the Dominion steamer Quadra, arrived at Nanaimo yesterday to replace the buoys, which had gone adrift during the recent heavy weather.

Mr. R. Atkins has been appointed road foreman for the year. There were only three candidates.

The question of reducing the hotel licenses occupied the time of the council on Monday night and a counter petition from the temperance lodges had the effect of getting the matter shelved for the time being.

The Terms of Union.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—An outline of the annexation treaty that is likely to be submitted by the President shows that the Secretary of State, as well as the Hawaiians, have thoroughly considered all the objections to annexation and done their best to meet them. To begin with the Islands are not to have self-government, but are to be governed by a governor and board of commissioners, to be selected by the President, by and with the advice and agreement of the senate. No privileges of citizenship are to be conferred in the treaty, and all contract laborers now on the Island as such, are not to be considered as residents of the United States, nor entitled to the privileges of residents after annexation. Special provisions are to be made for municipal as well as territorial government, and excepting these particulars, the territory is to be put on the same footing as United States territories. These clauses are of the utmost importance, for they take the franchise out of the hands of the natives and prevent Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese contract laborers coming into the United States. The question of a judiciary is not yet settled but commissioners seem satisfied in the belief that their own supreme judges, who are all first class men, will be continued in office. The administration will send a treaty to the senate and leave the next house to carry out the details. The provisional government is to remain in power until that is done.

Russia's Squadron.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 15.—Russia has decided to dispatch a large squadron of war ships to the United States to take part in the naval display at Hampton Roads to celebrate the opening of the Chicago exposition. The squadron will be really commanded by Admiral Karnakoff, but will nominally be under the command of Grand Duke Alexis, the Lord High Admiral of Russia.

Pilgrims to Rome.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Three trains left Victoria station yesterday morning conveying 534 English pilgrams, who are on the way to Rome to congratulate the Pope on his episcopal jubilee.

REMARKABLY COLD WINTERS.

There Have Been Various Seasons as Frigid as the Present One.

The extraordinary cold of late being experienced nearly all over the north temperate zone has caused the St. Louis Republic's "Curious Man" to spend considerable time in looking up data concerning the stalwart winters of olden times. Here are the results of this research: In February, 764, the weather was unusually severe all over Europe; at Constantinople "the two seas" were entirely frozen over for twenty days. In 1063 the Thames was solidly frozen for fourteen weeks. The winter of 1407 8 was so intensely cold in Britain that all small birds perished. In Germany there was a similar state of affairs. In Baden the rooks gathered in the cities, and actually ate great holes out of the backs of cattle and hogs. It is also on record that in 1468 the army in Flanders used wine that was regularly cut from the puncheons with hatchets and distributed in the shape of ice. In 1664 the cold was so intense that ice formed seventy-one inches thick on the river Thames in the heart of London. In 1709-10 was the winter known by distinction as the "cold winter." All the rivers and lakes of Europe froze solid to the bottom. In Poland and all North Germany, the earth was frozen nine feet deep. The Adriatic, the Baltic, and the Black seas were all frozen over. Even at Genoa, in "sunny Italy," the Mediterranean was frozen for miles out at sea. In 1716 the Straits of Copenhagen were frozen over so that people traveled across on the ice in perfect safety. The winter of 1740 41 was scarcely less severe than that of 1709-10. Snow lay ten feet deep in Spain and Portugal for seven weeks. The Zuyder Zee was frozen over, and thousands crossed it on the ice just for the mere novelty of such an experience. In 1744 snow lay twenty-three feet deep on a level throughout Southern Russia. In 1771 the Elbe froze to the bottom, and ice formed five feet thick in the Danube below Vienna.

In America the record has been almost equally as startling. In 1730 and again in 1821 New York harbor was frozen over so solidly that teams were driven in safety over to Staten Island on the ice. Indiana, Ohio and Illinois weather of 1855 was so severely cold that the indicating fluid in all mercurial thermometers congealed solidly in the bulbs of the instruments. The 13th and 24th days of January, 1881, eighty-one persons were frozen to death in the United States. Even as far south as Mobile people who hardly knew what frost meant saw the mercury sink to zero.

Committees Organized.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 15.—The committees met for organization yesterday; the chairmen are the same as last year, except Lieut.-Col. Denison, who takes the place of Ives in private bills. At a meeting of the agricultural and colonization committee to-day, a sub-committee was appointed to suggest the best means of taking evidence as to how to show to Britain that no pleuro pneumonia exists in Canada, and report to the committee. Some members thought the best was to get English experts to look into the matter, but the committee decided that the most urgent means should be taken to show England the injustice done Canada in scheduling its cattle. Earle is a member of the sub-committee.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Five carloads of ice arrived from the east last evening.

The heavy rain of last night has again flooded the lock-up.

Victoria Canoe Club meet to-night at 18 Trounce avenue and elect officers.

The Germania Club dance was well attended last night despite the heavy rain.

Has the snow been cleared off the sidewalk in front of the old men's home?

A number of vacant houses are being stripped of lead piping and locks by thieves.

There was a chimney fire at the Brunswick hotel 9 o'clock this morning. No damage.

The newly installed officers of Victoria West Lodge Good Templars, will entertain to-night.

The ball given by the sergeants of C Battery last night was a well attended and pleasant event.

The City Council will meet to-night. several matters of importance will come up for consideration.

Address to Christian workers by Mrs. Hampson-Hemus in Metropolitan Methodist Church to-night.

Local vocalists will take part in the James Bay Athletic Club concert on Tuesday evening in St. James' Hall.

The First Presbyterian church Young People's Association held an "At Home" last night at the residence of Mrs Flett, Pioneer street.

J. M. Douglas has been elected to the presidency of the Literary Association of the First Presbyterian church, vice W. E. Losee resigned.

The regular monthly meeting of the School Board will be held this evening at the City Hall. The usual business for the month will be before the meeting.

Miss Annie Tway, daughter of John Tway, of Lake district, was married on Tuesday to William Steinberger, by the Rev. Mr. White. Wedding trip to the Sound.

The friends of the leper who died here telegraphed $50 from Seattle for his burial. He was sent $300 at different periods during the past three months.

Meeting of the Board of Trade tomorrow when Architect Muir will report upon the acceptance of the new building from Contractors Burnes & Dinsdale.

Alderman Munn wants a further reduction of taxation of improvements and would like the personal property tax turned into city coffers. He will move in that direction.

To-day is the beginning of Lent. At St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Mandart. Rev. Father Nicolaye preached. The attendance was large.

The side walks of the outskirts of the city are in an almost impassable condition. The few citizens who have cleared away the snow complain against the many who have not, and want to know why the by-law is not enforced.

Just prior to the departure of the Empress of Japan from Yokohama the Government brought down the budget bill and were defeated in the House on the measure. Resignation of the entire Government was proposed, but nothing had been done when the steamer sailed.

A resident of the Fowl Bay district writes to complain that on Monday evening his son was chased and frightened by two men on the Fairfield road. Their actions were peculiar, and he is in doubt as to whether they were intent on highway robbery or only indulging in a "lark."

The tenders for the Vancouver court house were all in at noon to-day and the Lands and Works Department will proceed to examine them. When the name of the lucky competitor will be announced is not known. About fifteen Vancouver contractors and three Victoria men tendered bids on the work.

Hotel for Sale.

Mr. T. Miller, proprietor of the Provincial Hotel Nanaimo, is about to dispose of his business, as he is unable to attend to it owing to ill health. The business occupies a central position and is a good paying concern. It is a splendid chance for anyone looking for a hotel.

TROUT LAKE CITY

WEST KOOTENAY, B. C.

THE ABOVE TOWNSITE will be placed on the market shortly. It is situated on the North end of Trout Lake in the famous Lardeau Country, which is going to be one of the richest mining regions in America. Numerous rich claims have been found close to this Townsite, which will make it the distributing point for an immense tract of Country. It is the only level land on the North end of the Lake. T e owners intend to expend money on streets and other improvements in the Spring. The trail from Lardeau City, on Arrow Lake, to Kootenay Lake, runs through th Townsite. The first 100 Lots will be sold for $200 for corners, $150 inside.

For further particulars apply to C. E. PERRY & Co., at the Head Office, NELSON, B.C.
Or to HENRY CROFT, Victoria, B. C.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Another Afternoon Spent in the Discussion of the Smallpox Epidemic.

The Government Asked to Wait for the Report of the Smallpox Commission.

TWELFTH DAY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1893.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Prayers by Rev. J. E. Coombes.

PETITIONS.

The petition of H. E. Beasley and others, residents of East Kootenay, opposing private bill to take water from Columbia and Kicking Horse rivers, near Golden, was received.

GAME PROTECTION.

Mr. Hall's bill to amend the game protection act, was read a first time and will be considered in committee on Thursday.

CORRESPONDENCE REQUESTED.

Mr. Brown moved for all correspondence, not printed in the sessional papers of 1892, between the Government of this province and the Government of the Dominion relative to the census of 1891. The motion was adopted.

REPORTS.

The chairman of the private bills committee reported that the rules and orders had been complied with in connection with the private bill to incorporate the Synod of the Church of England in the diocese of New Westminster, and the private bill to incorporate the Lardeau Railway Company.

THE GOVERNMENT CONSENTS.

In answer to Mr. Semlin's question regarding J. P. McLeod's petition of right the Attorney-General said the Government would not object to the institution by petition of right of an action in the Supreme Court for damages sustained by reason of the cancellation of his certificate in December, 1891, and that the Government would advise the Lieutenant-Governor to grant his *fiat* "that right be done" to such petition of right.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

Mr. Milne, on continuing the debate on the public health bill, said that when the House rose on Friday he was discussing how suspects were treated in the city of Victoria. A few days after the Government had suspended his (Dr. Milne's) appointment as city health officer, the provincial health officer took exactly the same stand as he had taken. The case of Mrs. Waitt was an example. He contended that it would be unjust and unsanitary to remove Mrs. Waitt to the suspect station as she had already been quarantined for a number of days. The Government issued a mandate to the effect that all suspects were to be removed and because he would not agree to this his appointment was cancelled. But the Government acted unfairly in this matter, as when they took charge they did not carry out the mandate that they said he, Dr. Milne, must carry out. They did not remove Mrs. Waitt to the station and there were many other cases of a similar nature. The fact was that the Provincial health officer, Dr. Davie, and his brother had a law for the rich, a law for the poor, a law for their political friends, and a law for those who were opposed to them. It was not true that he had run away from his post. He had to go east, and he gave the civic authorities due notice of his intention to leave the city. He would show how pliant the Government rules and regulations were in the hands of the Provincial health officer and his brother. In October a smallpox patient was removed from the New York hotel and the suspects were allowed to remain there. If this had been done in July, when he was in office, the Government would have decapitated him. There was a place to put the suspects in in October, and he would ask why the case was not properly taken charge of.

Mr. Milne read a letter from Dr. Bryce, health officer of Ontario, supporting his view.

When the case of his suspension was referred to the courts, the court reinstated him as health officer, but allowed the Provincial Government to take charge of the smallpox, as the disease had spread over the province. The Attorney-General had threatened, if the city did not comply with his demands, to put the sheriff in possession. The civic authorities were doing their best, and the Attorney-General treated them with the iron heel of tyranny. The Attorney-General did not dare to carry out his threats, however. The Minister of Finance said the bill before the House was a consolidation of many acts. The bill, however, had been taken almost entirely from the consolidated acts of Ontario for 1888. It was an exact copy with the exception of a very few clauses. Since 1888 the acts of Ontario had been amended a number of times. In 1889 two pages that were found to be unworkable were repaired; in 1890 two pages were amended and in 1891 another two pages of amendments were made. Why could not British Columbia have an act more modern than the Ontario act of 1888, which it had been found necessary to amend so often. If the Attorney-General did not have time to prepare the bill he should have got his clerks to do it for him. The bill would have to be considerably amended to bring it up to date.

Mr. Watt regretted that personal matters should be introduced in the House. In regard to the bill, he fully approved of the object of it. There might be a few amendments, but as a whole the bill was an excellent one. One of a similar kind had worked well in Ontario for 12 years. When it was fairly in operation he thought there would be very little opposition to it. The epidemic was no doubt caused by Chinese immigrants, and it might have been handled better if the city had had proper hospitals. The health officer, Dr. Milne, did his very best to cope with the disease, and might have been successful if he had had a different mayor to deal with. There were many complaints about the actions taken by the mayor. Dr. Milne had a very unpleasant duty and he was receiving but $2 a day for his work, while the mayor, who was not active, was enjoying a much larger salary. The action of the Government in appointing a provincial health officer should be commended. In the case of the patient taken from the New York Hotel, she was not sick until after she had left the hotel. It was necessary that the bill before the House should go into operation and be in working order before next summer.

Hon. Mr. Vernon did not think that the leader of the Opposition could find a dozen Victorians to say he had acted properly in regard to the smallpox. If the leader of the Opposition had been in touch with the Government he would not have had any trouble with the Attorney-General, nor would the Government have found it necessary to take the action they did. Is it to be supposed that any executive would court the trouble that had been caused last year? It would, perhaps, have been better if the young man McKay, who died, had been left at home to die instead of being removed. It was held by medical men that he could not have lived even if he had not been removed. The discussion might have been more interesting if the report of the Royal Commission had been before the House. It had been admitted by all that a health act was necessary, and what the House should adopt was the principal of the bill.

Mr. Brown said it was certainly necessary to have a health bill, but there might be some provisions in the one before the House that were unnecessary. The House should endeavor to make a good health bill for the province. It had been said that the bill was a copy of the Ontario act, and it must be said that it was wise to follow Ontario in many matters. He could say for his constituency that it was well looked after in regard to sanitary matters, but it might receive more attention. This he thought was to be obtained by having a central authority such as a provincial health officer. From some of the clauses of the Ontario act it was evident that that act had been passed in a hurry. The bill provided for a provincial board of five members four of whom shall be medical men. He thought it would be well to introduce some practical knowledge of sanitary matters on the board, as professional men, as a rule, are inclined to deal with subjects in a professional manner only. It would be a serious risk to prevent the passage of a health bill, in view of the possibility of another epidemic this year. He objected to the provisions giving a board power to forcibly remove a sick person from his house. If a man attempted to remove any sick person from his house against his opinion and wishes, he would take advantage of the first rights of man and shoot that man. The power was one that should not be given to any board. The authorities should only be given power to remove patients that wished to be removed, or who were not properly attended.

Mr. Semlin thought it was the duty of the House to enquire into the events that took place last year and decide who was right. It was a very unfortunate thing that Hon. Mr. Beaven was Mayor and Dr. Milne was health officer of the city of Victoria during the epidemic of last year. No sooner were the authorities of Victoria in a position to check the disease than a provincial health officer was appointed. This was evidently done for political purposes by the Attorney-General and his brother who wished to gain honor for the Government. If the Government had taken similar action in the other cities of the province. it might be said that their action in Victoria was not for political purposes. Luckily for the other cities the Mayors were not in politics. The Government who had but one member from Victoria as a supporter, evidently said, "well, we will show the people of Victoria that we will stamp out this disease, and thereby gain favor in Victoria." The political circumstances of Victoria and Vancouver were different, and therefore the difference in the way the Government treated the two cities. After the epidemic of last year he must say that he did not have much confidence in the Government in health matters. He thought it might be well to defer action on the bill until after the report of the commission had been received. He therefore moved that further consideration of the bill be deferred until after the report of the committee had been received.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What if the commission does not report until after the House rises?

Mr. Semlin—Who has control of the commission, the Government of this or some other country?

Mr. Forster favored the principle of the bill. Even if the Government could not be trusted a health bill should be passed.

Hon. Mr. Beaven, in speaking to Mr. Semlin's motion, said that one of the objects of the Government in appointing the royal commission was to obtain information with a view of introducing what legislation might be thought necessary. He had no doubt that the commissioners had done their duty and the House should have the information received by the commissioners before going on with the bill. The commissioners' report might be in the hands of the Government and he had no doubt that it contained some useful information regarding health matters. The House might also find out by the report what the views of the commissioners were in regard to the difficulty that occurred last summer. The action of the citizens of Victoria made it unnecessary for him to refer to the smallpox trouble in Victoria. Some people wish what they did declared from the house tops while others did their work more effectively and quietly. As far as Victoria was concerned, there was some difficulty in obtaining a suitable place to isolate the patients. The Attorney-General called a meeting of the medical men of the city with a view of forming a board of health, but he found that the executive could not do this. Long before the meeting he (Mr. Beaven) had consulted the Jubilee Hospital authorities with a view of erecting quarantine buildings on their grounds, but objections were raised and the matter fell through. The whole trouble would have ended when the Ross Bay buildings were completed and in fact it did end when the Jubilee stations was ready. The provincial health rules caused embarrassment and cost some people their lives. The Government by advertising their rules all over the country did the province more injury than anything else.

Mr. Beaven read a letter written by McKay, brother of the man who died shortly after having been removed to the hospital by the provincial authorities. The writer stated that Dr. Crompton said that the patient was not to be removed. The writer had the assurance of Dr. Crompton that there were no symptoms that the patient would have died if he had not been removed. This was one of the results of the Attorney-General's interference. If he can rest under the stigma reflected on the authorities by McKay's death, he could not say much for him. The treatment McKay received was enough to kill the strongest man in the world. The voice of McKay would forever cry out against the Government and their enforced regulations. Now what was the origin of the Attorney-General's animosity against Dr. Milne. It was simply because Dr. Milne had opposed Mr. Davie when he was appointed Attorney-General, and would have been elected under fair circumstances. Dr. Milne was decapitated because he was too humane to remove a man in McKay's condition. If the true history of the epidemic was known it would cause a revulsion of opinion against giving the Government the power to interfere in matters of the kind. In one case the Government authorities tried to make a mother remove her child in the middle of the night. That child was not removed because the mother defied the doctor at the point of a revolver. The Government health rules were defied both in Victoria and Vancouver. The Attorney-General said that he, Mr. Beaven, had not taken the point that the rules were obsolete when the Milne case was before the court. What were the facts regarding the case? The Attorney-General attempted to stop Dr. Milne from acting as health officer, and the Chief Justice issued an injunction preventing Dr. Milne from acting. The case was appealed to a higher court, and that court declared that Dr. Milne was health officer but decided that the Government could appoint an officer to look after smallpox. The Attorney-General was wrong when he said that was the occasion to open up the line of argument in regard to the health rules. Some time afterwards he raised the point in addressing the Attorney-General, and stated that the rules were made under an obsolete act. The Attorney-General replied, enclosing a draft case which he said he intended to refer to the Supreme Court, and he asked the corporation to support the negative. He, as Mayor of the city, replied to the Attorney-General, but there was nothing in his letter to show that he was afraid to refer the questions to the Supreme Court. Did the Attorney-General go on with the case? No, he did not, because he was afraid to do so. He had pleaded with the Attorney-General to refer the points to the court but he backed down, and nothing had resulted to this day. The Attorney General ran away to Ottawa and did not bring the matter up again. He stood convicted of making the greatest misrepresentation that any man could make. In the first place he had stated that the medical attendant did not object to the removal of young McKay. But there was the letter of young McKay, who said that Dr. Crompton had objected, and he, McKay, had told the officers that the patient was not to be removed. Yet the Attorney-General attached the blame to Dr. Crompton, although that gentleman was not present to reply. It was mean and contemptible to blame a man in his absence. The treatment accorded to Victoria and Vancouver by the Government differed somewhat. The Attorney-General wrote to him and stated that the Government were going to pay some of the claims against the city. He pointed out to the Attorney-General that the city was able to pay what claims the corporation thought it was necessary to pay. As a result the Government paid some of the claims and brought out the supplementary health rules, which were intended to give the Government the power to pay the city's bills and to put the sheriff in posession of the city if the corporation did not pay the Government back. The corporation just allowed the Government to go on, with a view of seeing how far they would go. But did they put the sheriff in possession? They did not, because they knew that if they did the matter would be brought before the court and the rules would be set aside. The corporation waited until they felt disposed and then they paid the money to the Government. If the city had done what the Government wanted them to do, they would have acted illegally. When the Government was played out in Victoria they turned their attention to Vancouver. Dr. Davie went to Vancouver and started to interfere with the health officer there. A couple of letters passed between Dr. Davie and the Vancouver health officer, the matter was brought up in the council and Dr. Davie took to his heels and left Vancouver. Shortly afterward he resigned the position of provincial health officer. The Government got what they were entitled to for interfering in municipal affairs both in Victoria and Vancouver. It would have been better for the member for Cariboo, Dr. Watt, to have waited until he had heard what the commissioners had to say about the Mayor's action in dealing with smallpox before he brought that question up in the House. Dr. Watt's animus against Mayor Beaven might have resulted from something besides what he had referred to. Dr. Watt, jr., had presented a bill for $1300 or $1400 to the city and this may have caused the animosity of Dr. Watt, sr. Dr. Watt, jr., had charged the city from $25 to $30 a day, and the corporation did not feel justified in paying the bill. It would, however, be more in place to refer to these things after the commissioners had decided upon them. The member for Cariboo also referred to the city health officer working for $2 a day. He knew some men who would be dear at that price. As a rule the duties of the city health officer were not extensive. He would say, in regard to Dr. Milne, that he performed his duties thoroughly and if he had not seen fit to resign he would still be health officer of Victoria. He believed that McKay's death was caused by compulsory removal. In England, where they have had a great deal of experience, there was no warrant for compelling people to be removed, except where there was not sufficient accommodation. He thought that he had conclusively shown that the Government instead of doing good had done a great deal of harm by interfering with municipal health matters. That was a minor action compared with the events that caused the death of young McKay. This should cause the Legislature to pause before giving any executive the power asked for in the bill before the House. The Government did not have the power to do what they did last year and they knew that if the question had been referred to the courts they would have been floored. The executive had no more power to assume the powers of the Legislature than he had to make rules to govern Russia. The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Mr. Vernon, should have been the last man to complain of the treatment he received from the city. When the buildings at the Jubilee Hospital were being erected the city built a number of small cottages for those who did not wish to go into the general hospital. The occupants of these cottages were to pay a small amount for their use.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Well, I suppose the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works paid his share like a little man.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—No, sir, he has not paid one cent to this day.

Dr. Watt explained that what he said in regard to the action of Mayor Beaven was what Mayor Beaven's friends thought at the time. The question of his son's account was not in his mind when he spoke. He, however, thought the bill should be paid, as a man who exposed his life should be generously treated.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said that he had never understood that he had to pay for the use of the cottage at the Jubilee Hospital, and the corporation had never rendered him an account. Although he had lost over $1000 through having the disease, he had never put in a claim for damages as others had done. If the city had an account against him he wanted them to send it in.

Hon. Mr. Davie said if Hon. Mr. Beaven had made the smallpox question a plank in his platform when he was seeking re-election as mayor there would have been some excuse for his claim that his election was a triumph for his actions in regard to smallpox. He had watched Mayor Beaven's speeches very closely and he had not seen any reference to the smallpox question. Mayor Beaven knew that if he had mentioned the matter he would have provoked a question that he did not want to raise. He knew that it would have been a dangerous subject for him to refer to. The Government would have been untrue to their duty if they had not acted as they did. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 5:30.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

By Hon. Mr. Beaven: To cause to be brought down copies of all orders-in-council not published referring to the outbreak of smallpox in the province last year, and any correspondence between the members or officers of the Government and the various municipalities in the Province on the same subject.

Floods in Transvaal.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A Cape of Good Hope dispatch says that heavy rains have caused high floods in the Transvaal. Many lives were lost.

Mr. David M. Jordan
of Edmeston, N. Y.

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This is from Mr. D. M. Jordan, a retired farmer, and one of the most respected citizens of Otsego Co., N. Y

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Liver and Kidneys

gradually growing worse. Three years ago I got down so low that I could scarcely walk. I looked more like a corpse than a living being. I had no appetite and for five weeks I ate nothing but gruel. I was badly emaciated and had no more color than a marble statue. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I thought I would try it. Before I had finished the first bottle I noticed that I felt better, suffered less, the inflammation of the bladder had subsided, the color began to return to my face, and I began to feel hungry. After I had taken three bottles I could eat anything without hurting me. Why, I got so hungry that I had to eat 5 times a day. I have now fully recovered, thanks to

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I feel well and am well. All who know me marvel to see me so well." D. M. JORDAN.

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Rev. Robert H. Maitland, L.L.B., one of the leading clergymen of Vancouver says: "I have great pleasure in testifying to the magical efficacy of your Cubb's Cough Cure in the treatment of cold in the head, throat and chest, and the croup tendency in children. I have recommended it to others after using it myself, feeling free to say it is just the thing to have in the house for such emergencies. I hope it will have a large sale."

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daw JOHNATHAN MERRIFIELD.

NOTICE.

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Persons having claims against me are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted to me are requested to pay such indebtedness at my office, 16 Trounce Avenue.

oct23-tf W. P. SAYWARD.

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several hundred dollars' expense by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and would strongly urge all who are troubled with lameness or rheumatic pains to give it a trial. I am sure it will do them permanent good, as it has done me."—Mrs. Joseph Wood, West Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Dr. J. W. Shields, of Smithville, Tenn., says: "I regard Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood medicine on earth, and know of many wonderful cures effected by its use."

"For many years I was laid up with SCROFULA, no treatment being of any benefit. At length I was recommended to give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a trial. I did so, and

By Taking

about a dozen bottles, was restored to perfect health—weighing 230 pounds—and am now a believer in the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—James Petey, Mine Boss, Breckenridge Coal Co. (Limited), Victoria, Ky.

"My niece, Sarah A. Losee, was for years afflicted with scrofulous humor in the blood. About 18 months ago she began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after taking three bottles was completely cured."—E. Caffall, P.M., Losee, Utah.

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Notice is hereby given that the "Dupont" Hospital Ambulance is now ready for service in cases of accidents, and can be obtained at the Victoria Transfer Stables.

The use of the ambulance for all cases other than accidents can only be obtained on the order of one of the Consulting or Visiting Physicians of the Hospital.

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H. M. YATES,
tf Secretary.

BALFOUR ON THE BILL.

The Tory Leader Assails the Home Rule Measure With Vitriolic Eloquence.

His Genius for Picking Flaws and Finding Fault Magnificently Displayed.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In the House of Commons to-day Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Conservative leader, asked Mr. Gladstone whether, under the provisions of the Home Rule bill, the contributions from the Imperial exchequer to local purposes in Ireland would be continued, and, if they were not, then he desired to ask what security the British taxpayers would have for the advances made under the Local Purchase Act?

Mr. Gladstone replied that contributions from the Imperial exchequer for Irish local purposes would cease, and the bill creates a first charge on the Irish Consolidation Fund in favor of the British exchequer for repayments under the Land Purchase Act. It further provides a summary method to recover from the Irish exchequer, without the direct intervention of Irish authority, any sums due to the British exchequer.

Lord George Hamilton asked Mr. Gladstone when he proposed to introduce a bill dealing with the Irish land tenure.

Mr. Gladstone declined to commit the Government to any pledge to introduce any land bill. He said the Government certainly did not intend to run a land bill alongside the Home Rule bill. The administration of land laws would meantime follow the usual course in the hands of the local authorities.

BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour rose this afternoon amid great Unionist cheers and began his reply to Mr. Gladstone's speech of last evening. He said: The House, first of all, has the right to enquire why is any bill, good or bad, required? This is the question which the Prime Minister has tried to answer on two famous occasions—once in 1886 and again last evening. Seven years ago he laid the whole strength of his argument upon the absence of social order from Ireland. He told the House that the juries in Ireland could not be trusted to do their duty, and that evictions, just or unjust, were looked on with suspicion by the agrarian population. The whole tendency of his argument was to show that the alternative before the House was Home Rule or drastic coercion. Seven years have now elapsed; is there drastic coercion still in Ireland? If it is not in operation, do you see the consequences which the Prime Minister then foreshadowed? Has it been possible to preserve social order?

Does the Prime Minister still find that Irish juries cannot do their duty, that the agrarian question is beyond solution, that landlords are not getting their rights? Why you all know that the present Chief Secretary for Ireland has told you recently that there never has been a time when rents were better paid. So great is the confidence in the manner in which Irish juries do their duty that the Chief Secretary would not even retain in the bill a provision for a change of venue which his colleagues declared was no limitation of the liberty of the subject. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, the dilemma which the Prime Minister placed before the House in 1886 has proved to be no dilemma at all, and we are reduced to the conclusion that it is deemed necessary to shake the foundations of the ancient constitution of the country, not because of coercion, which may or may not be required. (Hear, hear.) The Prime Minister must see that a bill of this magnitude is hardly justified by any condition of affairs like that from which the necessity of the Crimes Act arose. By universal admission there are two causes of trouble in Ireland. One is the agrarian condition of the country; the other the fact that it is possible owing to the unhappy history of the land question for persons with a political object to serve, to arouse criminal agitation throughout Ireland.

I DO NOT CARE

which of these alternatives is chosen. Whichever is chosen, it does not point to the necessity of Home Rule, but rather to the impossibility of its adoption. If the Prime Minister takes the view that the condition of the agrarian question is really a block in the way of social order in Ireland, how can he possibly expect the difficulty to be put out of the way by the action of an Irish parliament, unless we are prepared to see the agrarian question settled by the destruction of the unpopular minority who possess the land. If the agrarian trouble were the only real trouble, how could it be settled otherwise than by the Imperial Parliament?

It is criminal to attempt to set up in Ireland a legislature practically independent of the Imperial Parliament under these conditions. When the Reform Bill of 1884 was brought in the present Prime Minister was fairly warned what the consequences might be upon Irish representation; but with all that knowledge, he declared that English majorities were not likely to be moved by Ireland's sending a largely augmented number of Home Rulers to Parliament. Perhaps the only sound constitutional way of assuring public opinion on this point would be to take the votes of the House without too curiously inquiring from what country they came. If they were going to adopt any principle let them adopt it in its entirety. Why were they to look to a Nationalist majority in Ireland without looking to a loyal majority in Ulster? (Cries of hear, hear.) By what right were they to proceed to cut off Ireland from the rest of the United Kingdom, because a majority from an arbitrary selected area wanted Home Rule? (Conservative cheers and Irish laughter.) When Protestant Ulster, with

AN ABSOLUTELY UNANIMOUS VOTE,

declared against the measure with aversion and abhorrence, then it was said their majorities ought not to count as they became mere local ebullitions of feeling. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Ulster at least deserved exceptional treatment, for which no provision appeared in the bill now placed before the House. Proceeding to discuss the proposals of the bill in detail, Mr. Balfour contended that the plan outlined for dealing with the constabulary and with the civil servants of the Government would certainly lead to the infliction of great hardships. As to the position of the judges, what chance would there be under the proposed Irish Parliament for their executing justice? If evidence or law made it necessary for them to render an unpopular decision on some agrarian question, a motion would immediately be made in the Irish Parliament to reduce the salaries of the offending judges. The consequences were painful to contemplate. Every time a judge rendered a decision which did not find favor with the populace he would become a poorer man, until at last he might be paid by the job. (Laughter.)

The exact amount of his compensation was to be determined by the degree to which his interpretation of the law was brought to conformity to the views of the Irish administration on the question of the dispute.

THE CONSTABULARY QUESTION.

The proposals of the Government as to the constabulary were, Mr. Balfour contended, unjust. He confessed his inability to understand how the force was to be disbanded according to Mr. Gladstone's plan without committing a breach of the engagements entered into between the public and those officers. Mr. Balfour next proceeded to criticise the plan of creating three constituencies of different forms in Ireland, sending members to the Irish Assembly, to the Imperial Parliament and to an Irish second Chamber. The adoption of such a scheme would, he declared, plunge affairs into a condition of hopeless entanglement. (Hear, hear.) He did not think the proposal of a second chamber would stand the fire of free Parliamentary criticism. Its professed object was the protection of minorities, but the minority sought to be protected was one concerned in the ownership of the land. The whole scheme was one fertile with danger. The legislative body to vote for a member of which would require the ownership of property of rateable value, would be a most shadowy safeguard for minorities. If there was one thing more certain than another it was that a safeguard based upon a property qualification was worth little more than the paper upon which its title was written. (Conservative cheers.) The whole tendency of democratic legislation was to sweep away the arbitrary distinctions founded upon wealth. (Conservative cheers.)

Therefore, if such a chamber as proposed were to prove effective in its operation it must inevitably become the object of such concentrated attack in Ireland as to be swept away by the first onrush of public feeling. He would not say that a weak barrier was better than none; but if Parliament were asked to provide anything like a safeguard for minorities they were asked to ignore every lesson of history that democratic states were capable of affording. As to the exercise of a veto power by the Imperial Parliament Mr. Balfour held that such a provision would lead to a legislative deadlock in either the English or the Irish Parliament. (Cries of hear! hear!) It was idle for Mr. Gladstone to talk to them of analogies of colonial legislatures. (Hear! hear!) The question now under debate could not be argued as if Ireland in any respect resembled a colony. As to the

QUESTION OF IMPERIAL SUPREMACY

they were told that supremacy would figure largely in the preamble of the bill, but what he desired to know was whether there would be in the bill itself a valid declaration that the British Parliament would have a real operative supremacy over the Irish Parliament. It had been said from the Irish benches that there would be Imperial supremacy on the understanding that an honorable bargain was entered into between the Imperial Government and the Irish Parliament. Such a supremacy would never be exercised. Speaking for those honorable members who agreed with him in political matters, Mr. Balfour declared no such bargain was possible, or would be given. If the supremacy of the British Parliament was to be preserved, it must be by a form of supremacy that would be operative. They would not allow this weapon for the exercise and maintenance of justice to rust in their hands.

If they could, through the exercise of the constitutional power entrusted to the Imperial Parliament, do something to mitigate the evils they foresaw as certain to result from the establishment of an Irish Legislature, they would not neglect to do their duty. When the Irish members ask for a colonial Legislature they ask for what is absolutely impossible. If not already impossible by the constitution, such a Legislature is rendered impossible by the very bill which we are discussing. (Cheers.) Eighty Irish members are to be retained at Westminster. As they would vote on Imperial subjects, it would be for Irish members to decide who should sit on the Ministerial benches. (Hear, hear.) It is vain to say they would not be allowed to discuss and vote certain bills when they would have the far greater power of deciding who should have charge of those bills. The whole scheme is simply impossible of execution. (Cheers.) As to the financial proposals, I do not pretend to have grasped thoroughly the Prime Minister's plan. It is proposed, however, to give Ireland a bonus of £500,000. The Prime Minister says that we ought to be liberal with Ireland. I am

WILLING TO BE LIBERAL,

and when there is division between the two countries a little less generosity and a little more justice would not be out of place. What is the £500,000 supposed to be for? It represents a capital of £17,000,000, and why ought this country to give to Ireland £17,000,000? The only reason which I can conceive is the confession that we have been beaten and must pay this amount as a sort of war indemnity. (Laughter.) The Government knows that the Ulster landlords in Ireland are opposed to this scheme. The landlords know who their masters will be if the scheme be carried into effect. Those masters have never hidden what their intentions are; the disloyal portion of Ireland find in most of the bill, on the other hand, the goal of their desires.

They know, however, that their domestic policy could be hampered by a Legislative Council elected by a high, arbitrary franchise, and it is not likely that they will be content with the scheme which, instead of making Ireland a nation, would give her much less freedom than is enjoyed by any self-governing colony under the Empire. Why then should the Nationalists be paid £17,000,000 for the privilege of wrecking our constitution? Surely those concerned in framing this bill are not deficient in ingenuity, ability or zeal. Why then have they done no better than produce such a bill? Because they have attempted an impossible task. (Cheers.) A Federal Government or a Colonial Government may be good. The British constitution as it stands may be good; but this bastard combination of the three is ludicrous and impossible. Those who attempt to force it down the throat of Parliament are ignorant as to how this country was built up. The Prime Minister

ASKS US TO RETRACE OUR STEPS.

To make progress towards disintegration. In so doing he reverses the necessary steps of evolution by which great empires are built up and maintained. (Cheers.) I admit that there are cases in which the process has never been completed — cases of arrested growth; but they are merely conclusive proof of the general proposition. In regard to the British Empire, you all know that, although in the process of founding, beyond the sea, great communities of our own race and blood we cannot count upon those communities in every case to form a part of the effective strength of the United Kingdom. The time may come when, unless they can find some method of binding themselves in constitutional relations to the mother country, the thread of common affection and common sentiment may be severed. (Hear, hear.) Don't let us, then, within the United Kingdom itself, endeavor to bring about a state of things which we see will be so severely productive of national weakness. Ireland is in the process of being united to Great Britain more closely in the bond of common national affection than ever before. The land agitation began under the guidance of an able politician, who postponed it, perhaps, for a generation. Great harm was done, although their children and grandchildren will still feel the effect of revolution in Ireland and betrayal in England. Still, I think the country and the House have the power to say now: This process shall go no further. Much as they have suffered in the past from vacillation, they will at all events now put an end to this project, absolutely impossible of execution in its details and even worse in the general principles by which the Prime Minister, under the cloak and guise of drawing together in closer harmony the different parts of the United Kingdom, intends to found institutions which must tend ever and ever as time goes, to separate them in the Empire's mind and ultimately in its nationality. (Unionist cheers.)

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A prominent and wealthy resident of Toronto, recently said: "When I feel run-down, nervous, weak, or have an attack of rheumatism, I invariably use Paine's Celery Compound, and I am quickly restored to health and vigor. It is truly the best remedy ever given to the sick and suffering. I have tried other medicines and physicians' prescriptions, but none gave the magical results that I get from Celery Compound. The world has never had such a blessing before; and from what I have heard, the great remedy surpasses the expectations of all who use it."

A few extracts from a letter received from Mrs. E. A. Kitchen, of Paris, Ont., will help the doubtful to decide. Mrs. Kitchen says: "I informed you some time ago that I was unable to go out of the house, and that my sufferings were so terrible that no human tongue could describe them. After using Celery Compound, I can go out to church on Sundays, and walk to town at any time. I must honestly acknowledge that there is no other remedy I know of that could have brought about the same satisfactory results. It suits me exactly; and nothing could induce me to take any other. My nervous sufferings, neuralgia and insomnia have all succumbed to the wonderful powers of Paine's Celery Compound. I fervently say, God bless you and give you long years of success in your work of doing good."

Return of the Constellation.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 15.—The United States ship Constellation has arrived at Hampton Roads, after an interesting cruise in the interests of the Columbian Exposition. The Constellation left Norfolk in October for the purpose of transporting to the United States from France and Italy various works of art designed for the World's Fair. The voyage has been a successful one, both as to the excellent time made in the passage and as to the works collected, the vessel sailing 12,800 miles in 94 days. The cargo taken on at Naples consisted of marble statuary and paintings, principally the work of American artists in Italy, that taken on at Havre, of plaster casts of statuary in the Trocadero, the whole amounting to 600 tons bulk, and taxing the ship to her utmost capacity. The Constellation put into Hampton Roads owing to the state of the weather, and will probably proceed in a few days to New York to discharge her cargo.

The Plain Truth

Is good enough for Hood's Sarsaparilla—there is no need of embellishment or sensationalism. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. If you have never realized its benefits a single bottle will convince you that it is a good medicine.

The highest praise has been won by **Hood's Pills** for their easy, yet efficient action. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

Amusements.

For particulars and dates of amusements, see fourth page, column next editorial.

Cavin Bros., 94 Douglas street, are selling boots and shoes at cost for CASH for 30 days.

Blue, white and gray enamelled iron ware at Weiler Bros.

Gentlemen

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF Sunlight Soap HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY SPECIAL Royal WARRANT SOAPMAKERS TO Her Majesty The Queen

SUNLIGHT SOAP HAS BEEN IN USE IN Windsor Castle FOR OVER THREE YEARS

AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA: BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING, VICTORIA, B.C

The arrival of Spring will be greeted with "Showers" of tears. Why? Why! because every person will weep with joy when they find they can purchase at a reasonable price one of

Currie's

World-renowned Waterproof

Coats,

which have stood the test of 50 years and still take the lead in the markets of Great Britain and the Colonies.

All large dealers keep them.

fe16-w&s

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, m29-tf 52 Third street, Victoria.

Do You Write for the Papers?

If you do, you should have THE LADDER OF JOURNALISM, a Text-Book for Correspondents, Reporters, Editors and General Writers.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

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CHURCH ORGANS.

The list of Churches using our Organs will prove to your satisfaction that we furnish the BEST for the least money. Prices from $300 to $3,000. If you will state the seating capacity of your church or hall, we will send—(free)—complete specifications of a

PELOUBET CHURCH ORGAN,

exactly suited to your needs. We are also prepared to build Church Organs for residences.—These instruments are the crowning feature of a modern home. We build in style to match the woodwork. Write for designs and prices.

LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe Sts. CHICAGO.

NOTE.—Our factories produce upward of 100,000 musical instruments annually.

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pand streets

VICTORIA, B. C.

THE

E. B. EDDY CO.

Are now Manufacturing all kinds of

Brown & Manilla Wrapping Paper

TISSUE MANILLA. TEA PAPER.

ROLL AND PACKAGE TOILET PAPERS.

If the house you deal with does not keep their paper in stock write our Agent, and he will supply you with full particulars and prices.

James Mitchell, 102 Government Street, Victoria.

Factories---The Largest in the World, at HULL, CANADA.

wed

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

IRON, STEEL AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

2½ per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 30 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalizing; prevents blow holes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5.00 per 100-pound box, $28.00 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock-Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfeld Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

Branch offices and depositc: Judson Mfg. Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lormer & Rose, Montreal and Toronto, Can.; D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Hatfield Steel Foundry Co., England; Southern Steel and Aluminum Alloy Co., Rome, Ga.; J. D. Smith Foundry Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. del-6m

3 PRACTICAL POINTS

One of the most successful German physicians gave as the secret of his wonderful success these three important points:—

1. Keep the Head Cool.
2. Keep the Bowels Open.
3. Keep the Feet Warm.

These conditions are not so easily obtained as one would think. Why? Because without pure and healthy blood a vigorous circulation cannot be kept up, and because the food and occupation of most people tends to clog up the bowels and produce constipation. The success of B. B. B., like that of the German physician, lies in so purifying the blood and regulating the bowels, liver and stomach, that these three conditions are fulfilled easily, and disease can find no lodgment in the body.

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

B B B

This medicine does purify the blood and cure all diseases arising from impure or unhealthy blood. It does regulate the entire system and cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, scrofula, skin diseases, rheumatism, and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. During the past ten years over one million bottles have been sold in Canada, and, although we guarantee every bottle to do all we claim, we have not received a single complaint.

The Victoria Lithograph Co.,

(LIMITED)

CORNER YATES AND GOVERNMENT STREETS, UPSTAIRS,

Is now prepared to turn out all classes of work, such as

Maps, Checks, Drafts, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Labels, Wedding & Visiting Cards, Etc., Etc.

VISITING CARDS printed from Copper plates and stone.

PORTRAITS enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's art.

Orders left at the TIMES Office or with the Manager will be promptly attended to

W. R. CREECH, Manager.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—Strong girl for general house work. Apply 42 North Park street. f14-2t

WANTED—A girl to do light house work. Apply to Mrs. W. F. Hall, 8 Stanley Ave. fe13-3t

WANTED—Pushing Canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly. Permanent position. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. m4s&w-4w

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By an experienced dressmaker sewing by the day or at home. Terms $1.25 per day. No. 7 Amelia street. feb14-3t

WANTED—Housework by the day, by a respectable young English woman. Apply G. TIMES Office. fe14t

WANTED—By young man, office work. Evenings only. R., this office. fe13t

LOST OR FOUND.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

LOST—Between Blanchard and Quadra Sts., on Fort St., a black morocco purse containing money and coins. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at TIMES Office.

LOST—A pair of gold rimmed glasses. Finder will be rewarded on leaving them at the TIMES Office. no23-tf

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO-LET, first-class in every particular. Apply "TIMES Office." feb 14-tf

$10 A MONTH—Nice detached cottages, Spring Ridge, six rooms each; this rent is very moderate. Also seven roomed house and shop. Apply C. Farrington, Spring Ridge, or Mr. Kearns on the premises. se20tf

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of a cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FOR SALE—One half interest in a good milk business, with 28 cows and 7 horses, also 20 fine young heifers, and all kinds of farming implements, with a good run of customers; also 75 pigs, old and young, also one farm of 172 acres. For further particulars apply to James N. Algar, Nanaimo, B. C., Cranberry District. n11-tf-d-w

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, Established 1797. Amount insured $200,000,000. H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. jan2-1y

PIANO TUNING.

PIANOS TUNED AND REGULATED, $2. MR. W. C. WINDEBANK, Vocal Humorist, Teacher of Vocal Music. Voices trained and improved for public singing. Terms moderate. 36 Fort St. A few more members wanted to complete singing class. Satisfaction guaranteed. no1-tf

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 22.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. JOHN HALL, Homœpathist. Has removed his office to the Five Sisters Block, 3rd floor, No. 51 and 53. Attendance from 2 till 5. fe10-1m

REMOVAL.

DR. METHERELL, Has removed from Victoria West and Government Street to 106 Yates Street. Telephone No. 80.

DR. E. C. FOOT, B. A. and M. B., University of Dublin. Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. Residence, 129 Michigan Street, James Bay. Office, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas Street. de3

DR. ERNEST HALL, L.R.C.P., Edinb rgh, Physician, Surgeon, etc. Specialty:—Eye' Ear, Nose and Throat. Office, corner Yates and Douglas streets. Residence, corner Cadbore Bay road and Fernwood. au4

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. 137 Cormorant Street.

PROF. TOTTENHAM, Rheumatism and Neuralgia Specialist, (Late of the Dominion Hotel) will in future receive patients at the residence of Mr. Hillyer, 56 Pandora Street. fe2-eod1f

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, ja13 Secretary.

SONS OF ERIN Meet in Pioneer Hall, Broad St., on second Wednesday in each month, at 8 p.m. All Irishmen are invited to join. RICHARD ACKLAND, Hon. Sec'y.

SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOC'Y Pride of the Island No. 131 meets first and third Wednesdays at 7:45 p.m., in St. George's hall, Government and Bastion Sts. Visiting others cordially invited. ARTHUR LEE, P.O. Box 732. au19yr Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Flagard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Flagard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy26 R. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited. R. LAWOLEY, 1-1y Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, K. of P. Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. R. PETERONEZ, oct9 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. R. C. SMITH, Secretary.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER, ARCHITECT. Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN'S MARKET, L. GOODACRE, Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS. Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 136

JOHN J. AUSTIN, NOTARY PUBLIC. Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Government street Victoria. P.C Box 80.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 181. ja18

JOHN DOHERTY, GENERAL SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale. s22-1y

TENDERS WANTED.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders for the erection of a frame dwelling for Dr. A. C. West will be received up to noon Saturday, Feb. 18th inst.

Plans and specifications at office of S. MACLURE, Room 23, Five Sisters Block. Architect. feb14-3t

NELSON AND FORT SHEPPARD RAILWAY.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company, in the City of Victoria B. C., up to February 16th, 1893, for the construction of the said railway from Nelson, B. C. to a point at or near Fort Sheppard, B. C. Bids will be entertained for the work as a whole or in part.

The company will reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Maps, profiles and specifications for said work will be on file at the office of the company, 40 Government street, Victoria.

Victoria, Jan. 10th, 1893.

C. T. DUPONT,
Pres. Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company.

j23

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As complaints have been made by residents of the higher levels that they are unable to obtain water, for the reason that it is being allowed to run to waste on the lower levels, the attention of all those so wasting water is called to the provisions of the "Water Works Prohibition By-Law," under which parties guilty of improperly wasting water are liable on conviction to a penalty of $100.

E. A. WILMOT, Water Commissioner.

January 27, 1893. ja28-tf

Administrator's Notice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew Jackson Bennett, deceased, and in the matter of the "Official Administrator's Act."

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Crease, bearing date the 9th day of February, A.D. 1893, I was appointed administrator of all and singular the personal estate, chattels and credits of Andrew Jackson Bennet, late of the District of Victoria, deceased, intestate.

Persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to send me particulars thereof on or before the 9th day of March, A.D., 1893, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

WM. MONTEITH, fe11-1w Official Administrator.

REMOVAL.

The Chicago Candy Factory has removed to No. 30 Government Street, three doors below C. E. Jones' Drug Store.

G. A. McCULLOCH.

fe13-2w

PIANO AND ORGAN.

I am prepared to receive pupils for instruction in Pianoforte and Organ, at the rooms lately occupied by the Conservatory of Music, Douglas Street. Terms on application to Waitt's Music Store, Government Street.

GEORGE J. BURNETT, Organist St. Andrew's Pres. Church. fe7-2w

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the

Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,

At No. 37 Yates street, near Government Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week.....25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year $10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States, or Great Britain for $2.00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths, free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in brevier (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25 cents a line for first insertion, and 12½ cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12½ cents for first insertion, and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Address THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, Ld.
WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager

Changes of Advertisements.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that on which their appearance

The Daily Times.

THE SMALLPOX CONTROVERSY.

The Hon. Theodore is a magnificent "bluffer," but surely he went a little too far yesterday when he asserted so positively that Mayor Beaven had refrained from discussing the smallpox question during the civic campaign. There were many people present at the meeting in the city hall on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 3, when the Mayor did speak at considerable length on that question, defending the course taken by the civic authorities. His remarks were reported in both the TIMES and the Colonist, and the Attorney-General can hardly have failed to notice them. This piece of "bluff" will probably not be quite so successful as he wishes, because there are too many witnesses against him. If there were few references to the subject at subsequent meetings it was only because the Mayor's opponents either forgot or were afraid to bring it forward. For some reason, at all events, they refrained, and it is only fair to suppose that they saw no utility in giving the subject more prominence. True, the Colonist did make some attempts in this direction, but our neighbor's great misfortune is that nobody pays much attention to its bellowings. The facts being as we have stated, the Attorney-General's bold assertions show that he has small regard for truth or decency, however great may be his expanse of cheek. And as his premises fall to the ground so must his conclusion, that Mayor Beaven's re-election was not an approval of his course by the citizens.

There is a slight difference between the Attorney-General's and the Colonist's methods of dealing with this re-election question. The former, as we have shown, advanced a very foolish argument; the organ can offer nothing better than the usual asinine bray. And as usual, it cannot refrain from misrepresenting the position taken by the TIMES. We are very sorry indeed to find that our neighbor makes no earnest effort to shake off this reprehensible habit. All that the TIMES said on the subject of the mayor's re-election on Monday was this:—"The re-election of Mayor Beaven by a large majority was the people's answer to Mr. Davie, and that ought to be enough to put a stop to the clap-trap that he repeated on Friday." It must be plain to any sensible observer that the citizens are quite capable of judging the mayor's actions, and that if there had been any good reason for voting non-confidence in him he would not have been given so significant a majority. It must be plain to even the Colonist's dull understanding that the citizens either approved Mayor Beaven's course in connection with the outbreak or regarded the matter as of no importance as compared with other issues. If we are to take the latter as the correct explanation, then it must be assumed that the citizens paid very little attention to the Colonist's violent attacks. Our neighbor, if it reflects a little, will see that it is now paying a very poor compliment to its own influence in the community.

Our neighbor once more reverts to the TIMES' course in regard to the outbreak, though the poor success of its former efforts in this direction might have taught it better. We certainly did urge more vigorous action at the outset, when we considered that such urging was necessary. But when the civic authorities had taken the matter in hand vigorously we did not deem it advisable or rational to abuse them and find fault with them. The Colonist did these things, being impelled thereto by the desire to discredit the Mayor and Dr. Milne and make political capital for the Premier, who was at that time putting it through a very severe course of discipline. Like master like organ. The Attorney-General was using the smallpox as a political engine, and the Colonist must needs give him its assistance. We are quite free to confess that we have no admiration, and can have none, for the precious combination of ghoulishness, malignity and tyranny which the Premier exhibited. The Colonist is equally free to admire it as much as it likes. The Premier removed Dr. Milne for doing that which Dr. Davie himself did immediately afterwards. The health authorities at Vancouver took precisely the same course, but no pressure was brought to bear on them. In short the Premier exercised his autocratic powers for the sole purpose of damaging his political opponents in this city. This abuse of authority we have condemned, and would condemn again, let the Colonist bray ever so loudly.

It may not be amiss here to recall the fact that the Premier and the organ did not cease their persecution of the civic authorities when the spread of the smallpox had ceased. They advised the citizens against granting authority for a loan which would have met the smallpox expenses and thus have enabled the council to carry on its usual work without hindrance. The Premier and his clique were in this doing their best to injure not only their political opponents but the city generally; but such considerations could not be expected to influence them.

The Attorney-General professes to be following Ontario precedent in his health legislation, but the fact is that he takes care to go a little outside of that precedent. Public opinion in Ontario would not tolerate such invasion of municipal rights as he ventures upon. The Mowat Government could not, nor would it attempt to, involve a municipality in needless expense and then coerce it into meeting that expense. Nor would public opinion in Ontario allow of a smallpox patient being forcibly removed from his home while the disease was at a critical stage, only to die at the hospital gates. If such barbarity were practised in Toronto, for instance, those responsible for it would find themselves in an ugly position. In short, the Davie clique and its operations would be an impossibility in Ontario.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

The Minister of Finance has thought fit to speak formally once more about preferential trade with Great Britain. This serves to remind us that a short time ago it was reported over the cable that the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce had declared in favor of such a scheme. Of course Canadian Conservative papers were joyful over this announcement and moralized over the growing success of Sir Charles Tupper's idea. But it turns out that the report was not true. A resolution in favor of the scheme was offered at a meeting of the Chamber, but an amendment condemning it as a departure from the principles of free trade was carried by a vote of 76 to 61. Since that time another setback has been suffered by those people who prate about the growth of protection in England. It came in the shape of the following London dispatch:

Lord Salisbury opened the Liverpool Electric Railway to-day. Afterwards at the Liverpool Town Hall, in replying to an address from the Chamber of Commerce, Lord Salisbury referred to the increased difficulties with which the British mechanics had to contend in the way of foreign competition. Lord Salisbury said that a tariff on corn was absolutely outside of the dreams of any politician. He questioned both the morality and expediency of the use of tariffs as a weapon against other nations, and he mentioned as instances in illustration of his argument the fiscal war between France and Italy and France and Switzerland as producing disaster to all concerned. Lord Salisbury defended the colonial extension of English rule. The whole world he said was benefited by British colonization, and should other nations obtain the colonies they might not use them in the same generous manner as the English, but might fence them around with a wall of brass against English commerce.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Minister Foster staved off several divisions on resolutions concerning the tariff by asking the House to wait for his announcement of the Government's intentions. This announcement he made in his budget speech yesterday, and we very much doubt if the Minister's own party, not to speak of the country, will be in their inmost hearts satisfied with it. The extent of the demand for tariff reform has been shown by the number of motions for the removal or reduction of duties offered by members on both sides of the House. Mr. Pope, Mr. Davin, Mr. Cleveland and other Conservative members, made haste at the very opening of the session to get such motions on the order paper. Several Government supporters spoke in favor of Mr. Mulock's motion to remove the duty on binder twine. Mr. McCarthy, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Cockburn, and others have been at pains to cast reflections on the tariff as a whole. In face of these things, all the Government proposes to do is to make very slight change in the coal oil charges, reduce the binder twine duty from 25 to 12½ per cent., and continue for three years the present arrangement in regard to mining machinery. For the rest the country is expected to be content with the promise that Minister Bowell and the two controllers will make an investigation during the recess and draw up a scheme of tariff revision for next session. Thus whatever tariff grievances the country now suffers under, it will have to bear for another year, with what philosophy it may.

The Government's position is not defensible. In the course of the debate the coal oil duty and its accompanying charges were shown to be burdensome and vexatious, but the Government does not touch the duty at all, condescending only to do away with the regulation requiring that oil shall be imported in barrels and not in bulk, and to strike off the "transportation charges," whatever that may mean. Then the Minister of Finance was given plenty of evidence to show that the manufacture of binder twine was practically in the hands of the American cordage combine, yet he strikes off only half the duty. These two changes constitute all the relief granted to the farmers, though they have clamored for something substantial. The continuance of the mining machinery arrangement will be welcome to British Columbia, but it will not by any means be taken as all that should be done.

As for the rest of Minister Foster's budget speech it seems to have been cast on the old lines. He said the condition of the country was encouraging, while he must have known that it was not encouraging, for he is not an ignorant man. He said the Government would accept a fair measure of reciprocity, which means in its view a measure to which the United States will not agree. He brought up again the preferential trade chimera, though there is not the ghost of a chance that Great Britain will ever enter into such an arrangement. It is brought forward only with the idea of bamboozling the farmers. The Minister of Finance and his colleagues are surely reckoning without their host if they believe that this budget speech will be received by the country with anything but disappointment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

President Gardner, of the British Board of Agriculture, makes it a charge against Canada that she receives cattle from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories without quarantine. Either Mr. Gardner has been misreported or he has a wonderfully hazy idea of Canadian geography.

Mr. Moncrieff, the representative of East Lambton, is reported to have made a four-hours speech in the House of Commons in opposition to the repeal of the duty on coal oil. His chief argument seems to have been that if the Canadian market were made free it would be swamped by the Standard Oil Company, which, having once secured the market, would immediately increase prices. The force of this contention may be judged from the fact that the Standard Oil Company has now as much control of the United States market as it would of the Canadian market if the duty were removed, yet the price of coal oil in the States is less than one-half what it is in Canada. If the representative of the coal oil region had nothing more forcible than this argument to offer he might surely have said all his say in a great deal less than four hours.

In a few days effect will be given to the arrangement whereby the two Inman steamships, City of Paris and City of New York, will be allowed American registration. As a condition the company must have two ships of equal size and cost built in the States, and on these two vessels the Cramps are now at work. It is said they will also receive a contract for a third. When these are all built the five ships will keep up a bi-weekly service between New York and Southampton and a weekly service to Antwerp and Boulogne. Some of the American papers are jubilating over this prospect of an Atlantic line of steamships carrying the American flag. If our cousins had been possessed of as much intelligence and progressive spirit as they commonly boast, such a line of steamships would have been seen long before this time.

MR. PRITCHARD'S POSITION.

TO THE EDITOR,—I see by your last evening's paper that some uncharitable person has accused me of leaving Vancouver with several bills unpaid. In answer to that I say it is false, for I paid my board bill up to the 16th of this month, I also paid for the opera house as long as I occupied it according to agreement, which was $15 for Sunday and $10 a night for the ensuing ing week, and I have receipts of payment for the time I had the house. The only bill that I am aware of leaving behind is for the posting and printing of some hand bills, for which I was unable to pay at that time, but I wrote them a note and gave it to the hired man at the Waverly hotel, telling them that I did not have the money just then, but they would oblige me if they would forward the bill to Victoria, and I would settle it as soon as possible. But just as I was leaving a good friend came to my rescue and helped me financially, but then I did not have time to return to the office, as I wanted to leave on the boat. All I can say is I don't think my note had been delivered, for think they are gentlemen and would not condemn a man when they knew they might do him an injustice. It is not my business to rob or cheat people but to preach the plain truth that so many people don't like, and I will, by God's help, do it in spite of all opposition, if I have to do it on the street corners. I am not 25 years old yet, but I have got God on my side and I have a few friends in Victoria and Vancouver. Now if that gentleman will forward his bill, as I don't know what it is, I will settle it as soon as possible. G. T. PRITCHARD.

Victoria, Feb. 15.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REASONS.

TO THE EDITOR:—Will you be kind enough to call the people's attention through your valuable paper to the sort of arguments by which the Government of the day convince their representatives. When the clause giving the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council the absolute power to commit any person to the lunatic asylum was under discussion, the Attorney-General first denied that it gave the power, then he added that even if it did and the Government should exercise it, the party could find fault with the Government. He advised them not to change the clause, and it passed. Now, on account of the fiction of law that the Government can do no wrong, the only remedy an injured person can have, as stated by the Attorney-General, is that he can find fault. Yet we find the Legislature time and again giving the Government absolute powers—the city of Victoria had a taste of it last summer. For instance, there is the absolute power of cancelling teachers' certificates and the absolute power of refusing to grant those certificates, which in one instance at least has been exercised for purely political purposes, as Minister Baker stated that the candidate's ability to teach was not considered, but his conduct towards the Education Department, and the candidate has no remedy except to find fault with Government. In the meantime he is deprived of the means of earning his living, and the country is deprived of his services. In this instance the Government by virtue of the absolute power granted to it by the Legislature, has refused for years to allow the party to earn his living, and for the very reason that he dares to exercise the only remedy in his power, viz., to find fault with the Government. If each member of the Legislature would pause, and consider how he would like to be deprived by the Government of the opportunity of earning his living, on false representations made behind his back, without any trial, and be kept in that position for years without any remedy, except finding fault with the Government, would he not at once vote to withdraw those absolute powers and cast his vote persistently against the granting of any new ones? VIATOR.

TO BRIDGE THE CHANNEL.

Plans for a Structure Which Would Be One of the Greatest Works of Man.

St. Louis Republic.]

Plans for completing two gigantic undertakings have been in the embryotic state in the minds of English and French engineers for more that two decades—viz.: the construction of a tunnel under that portion of the ocean known as the English Channel, or the building of a bridge over the great waste of water. I understand that the tunnel scheme has been indefinitely abandoned, but that there is still a hope that the bridge will be built by the end of the century. Recent progress in engineering science and in the art of metallurgy makes the construction of such an immense structure possible if not altogether probable. The ex-president of the French society of civil engineers says that his plans for the bridge give a structure thirty kilometers in length, with a platform 150 feet above the sea at high tide. He argues that the completion of the Forth Bridge in Scotland is a great stride towards the final realization of the Channel bridge dream. Ex-President Hersent's plans show a bridge high enough to allow large steamers and tall masted sailing vessels to freely pass under it and wide enough to support four railway tracks, besides a road for carriages, foot passengers, bicycles, etc. Places of refuge, watch-houses, alarm bells, and electric lights will be placed at each pier. The authors of this gigantic scheme believe that a foundation for piers may be constructed without much trouble by the aid of compressed air diving bells, as the Channel's depth between Calais and Dover does not exceed fifty meters at any place, the average being from twenty-five to thirty-five meters. The plans call for concrete to the amount of 4,000,000 tons; wood and lead, 2,000,000 tons, and iron and metal of not less than 3,000,000 tons weight, which will make the bridge proper, exclusive of watch towers, railroad, electric light apparatus, etc., weigh about 9,000,000 tons. The cost of the entire structure (which is, of course, a secondary consideration, provided the gigantic undertaking can be carried through to completion) will be some place in the neighborhood of $200,000,000.

At present I believe it is understood that the plans will soon be submitted to an international technical committee. If the committee reports favorably and the coveted concessions are granted, the work will be commenced immediately. Mr. Hersent says that six years would suffice for the completion of what would be the most important work of man.

Glasgow beef hams and finnan haddie by express at Jameson's, 33 Fort St.

Floods in Transvaal.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A Cape of Good Hope dispatch says that heavy rains have caused high floods in the Transvaal. Many lives were lost.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Snow! Slush! Cough! LANGLEY'S Balsam of Aniseed! Cured!

ERSKINE, WALL & COMPANY.

Mr. B. Gordon Disposes of his Grocery Business—The Old and the New.

Mr. B. Gordon has disposed of his grocery business at the corner of Government and Fort streets to Erskine, Wall & Company. It is Mr. Gordon's intention to return to Manitoba, a decision that will be regretted by all who have had the fortune to meet him during his residence in Victoria. He has taken a deep interest in the city's welfare, and his absence from the meetings of the various institutions of which he was a member will be felt by his confreres. He is now a member of the board of directors of the Jubilee Hospital, a member of the Board of Trade, the Victoria Jockey Club and the B. C. Agricultural Society. He worked hard for all these institutions and took a prominent part, especially in the meetings of the Jockey Club and the exhibitions of the Agricultural Society.

Of the new firm little need be said, as both gentlemen are well known to Victorians. Mr. Wall has been connected with the business of which he is now proprietor for many years. He first entered the establishment when Rickman & Co. were the proprietors, and has remained with the different firms that have conducted the business since that time.

Mr. R. Erskine is late of the firm of Sehl, Hastie & Erskine, and is well known in the city.

Politics and Drink.

The Y.P.L.A., of the First Presbyterian church held its usual weekly meeting on Monday evening. J. M. Douglas was elected president, Mr. R. Marwick was elected Vice-President. A lively and well contested debate on the subject: Resolved that political maladjustments have caused more suffering than strong drink, resulted in the vote of the society being cast in favor of the negative side, and not for the affirmative as stated in this morning's Colonist. The leaders of the debate were R. Marwick for the affirmative and Geo. McCandless for the negative. The other speakers were Mr. Tait and Mr. Laing for the affirmative and Mr. Lawson and Mr. Hastie for the negative.

Police Court Budget.

Fred Fielding and James Deans, drunks, were convicted in the police court and discharged, it being their first offense. John McGinnus was charged with driving on the sidewalk. McGinnus says that he was bringing the mails from the Princess Louise on Monday night and the snow prevented him from driving up to the sidewalk. Fined $5 and $2 costs.

Ah Sim stole a pair of gloves from Marymont's pawn shop. Sim put the gloves up his sleeve and when he was detected offered to give $1 for the booty. He was handed over to the tender care of Officer Abel. Two months' hard labor.

Death Changed the Route.

Edward Williams, the man who died at St. Joseph's Hospital yesterday, was a farmer at Coupeville, on Whidby island, which is in Puget Sound, opposite Port Townsend. He was on his way home to Cardiff, his birth place, on a visit and came here to secure his tickets. He was taken ill with stomach trouble of some kind and after a short illness died. He was about 50 years of age, and has a brother living at Coupeville, who has been notified by telegraph. He is expected here to-morrow afternoon. In the meantime the body has been embalmed.

Church of England Temperance Society.

The second meeting of St. Barnabas' branch Church of England Temperance society was held in "St. Barnabas Church Institute" last Monday evening, when thirteen members were enrolled, and the following gentlemen unanimously elected officers of the same for the current year. Rev. G. W. Taylor, President; S. E. King, Vice-President, and J. S. Bailey Secretary and Treasurer. An entertainment committee was also formed, and meetings will be held on the second Monday of every month at 8 p.m.

Caves in the Sewers.

The recent storm will cost the city a considerable sum, as several caves in the sewers have occurred. There is one good sized one at the corner of Government and Yates streets, another at Broad and View streets, and another near St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral. They, with a number of others, will have to receive attention immediately, and the attention of the council will no doubt be drawn to them to-night at the meeting to be held.

Postmasters Knew It.

A letter addressed to Mr. Frederick Mills, Oriental Hotel, British Columbia, South America, was received by Mr. W. J. McKeon of the Oriental Hotel, of this city a few days ago. The writer was evidently a little bit out in his geography, but the postmaster who transmitted the letter knew exactly where "the Oriental Hotel" was to be found.

The Lardeau.

Mr. J. W. Haskins, one of the original Lardeau prospectors, is in the city. He says there are some good claims in the district that could be profitably worked if there were better means of bringing the ore out.

25c Paton's Genuine Glasgow Fingering

This is the finest fingering money can buy. We have only 300 yards of it left. This is the only lot of this wool ever in British Columbia. Russell, McDonald & Co., 134 Douglas street.

Taking a Course.

Sergeants Blanchard and Roper of No. 3 battery, B.C.B.G.A., are taking a three month's course at C Battery. The experience they will obtain will be of great assistance to the members of No. 3.

Lodge Meeting.

A meeting of Vancouver and Quadra Lodge, A.F. & A.M., will be held this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Work will be conducted in the first and second degrees.

25c Pair Ladies' Josephine Kid Gloves 25c

At Russell, McDonald & Co., 134 Douglas street.

At Russell, McDonald & Co.,

Ladies' Oxford tie shoes, one dollar.

Another Dead Chinaman.

A sick Chinaman was taken from the basement of 15 Cormorant street to the Chinese hospital yesterday afternoon. Early this morning he was found dead. The case will be inquired into.

Wedded Bliss.

Yesterday two residents of the Lake district, Miss Annie Tway and Wm. Steinberger, jr., were made one by the Rev. J. White, of the Centennial Methodist church. The happy pair are now indulging in a honeymoon trip to Vancouver and the Sound cities.

Married Last Night.

John Keen and Miss Helena Nash Twiss were married by the Rev. Canon Paddon at St. John's Church last night. W. J. Twiss acted as best man and Miss Mildred Twiss was bridesmaid. The happy couple left on a four weeks' wedding trip to the Eastern and Southern States.

Southern Pacific Clear.

Thomas A. Graham, general agent at Tacoma for the Southern Pacific railroad company, was in the city last evening. "We were," said he, "singularly lucky during the late storm, losing no time at all getting our trains through. There was not much snow in northern California and very little in Willamette valley. Travel is very good, and we look for a heavy tourist traffic this spring and summer."

Disappointed Theatre Patrons.

There is a marked disappointment among theatre patrons in Victoria at the announcement that the Warde-James combination would not come here. It is the finest organization on the road and worth ten of the barnstorming outfits that do come here. Mr. Warde has always visited Victoria and as one of the greatest living exponents of tragedy has always been welcome. The people would have given any guarantee asked for and will yet, if it is possible to still bring the attraction here.

At Russell, McDonald & Co.,

Girls' button gaiters, $1.

Broke Away From Custody.

Ah Sim, convicted of the theft of a pair of gloves in the police court, made an effort to escape. He was being brought into the court. An officer had hold of his sleeve. Sim saw the hold was not tight. He twisted his arm, released himself and was soon out of the court room into the street. Two officers ran after and overtook him before he had ran many yards. He refused to be vaccinated after sentence. The provincial jail rules now require vaccination of prisoners. Sim's objections were overruled and he has two marks on his arm.

Peck's Bad Boy.

To the many who enjoy a good comedy the announcement that Atkinson's New "Peck's Bad Boy" Company will appear at the Victoria on Friday evening will be received with interest. The play has been entirely revised and rewritten for this season, and new characters introduced. Among the new comedians who will appear should be mentioned Miss Carrie Tutein, whose impersonation of Minnie Clay, the Bad Boy's girl, is extremely clever, and her singing specialty is without doubt the best on the stage to-day. Wallie Clarke, who impersonates the "Bad Boy," is very funny, and Miss Alma Lewis, the chum, does some wonderful wing, jig and Spanish dancing. Messrs. Barry and Bannon, who take the part of Mr. and Mrs. Duffy, are a whole show in themselves.

Lessening the Tax on Improvements.

Ald. H. A. Munn has the following motion on the board for consideration to-night:

"That in the opinion of the council the Municipal Act, 1892, should be so amended as to enable the council, if it is considered advisable, to make a further reduction in the rate of taxation of improvements, without necessarily impairing the revenue for the year.

"That in the further opinion of the council the power to collect the personal property tax should be transferred to the city, and the receipts from the same turned into the municipal instead of the provincial revenue, as it is at present.

"That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the members of the Provincial Government and the representatives of the city in the Legislature."

Found Dead in Bed.

John Boag, aged 50, living on the Saanich Road, was found dead in bed on Tuesday morning. The attention of J. H. Jobson who lives near by was drawn by the barking of a sheep dog belonging to Boag. Jobson went to the cabin and found Boag dead. There were no marks upon the body nor were there any signs that the deceased had committed suicide. In the cabin was found a Forester's badge and in the pockets of his clothes a diary. The last entry in the diary was made on Thursday last.

Dr. Meredith Jones held a post mortem and found that death was due to acute pneumonia. The coroner's jury heard evidence and without rising brought in a verdict of death from pneumonia, appointing Chief of Provincial Police Hussey and Geo. Seamland, a friend of deceased, to administer the small estate that deceased was possessed of. Boag is not known to have had relatives.

EMPRESS OF CHINA ARRIVES.

She Had an Uneventful Trip Across the Pacific—Her Passengers.

The C.P.R. steamship Empress of China arrived here from Yokohama at 6:30 last evening. She had an uneventful run and brought little news. Her first cabin passengers were:—Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Ito, Mr. and Mrs. C. Long, Miss A. R. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. Pilcher, Miss Powers, Mr. J. F. Schoenicke, and Mr. Taylor. There were only nine passengers in the second saloon. There were also three European steerage, and 374 Asiatic steerage passengers, among the latter 45 Cingalese workmen in charge of a commissioner on their way to Chicago to erect the building for their country. The cargo which was heavy included the remainder of the Indian exhibit. Of the passengers 190 Chinese and 25 Japanese left the steamer here. No white passengers came ashore, however. The steamer got away a little after 9 o'clock.

$3 Ladies' Finest French Kid Gaiters $3

At Russell, McDonald & Co., 134 Douglas street.

Pythian Anniversary.

The novel entertainment to be given in the market building on Saturday night will include tugs of war, drills by the Uniform Rank and fire department, a pie eating contest between a native of Chicago and a visitor from Montreal. Each lady visitor will be presented with a ticket for a tombola. Seats will be provided for everyone and the Uniform Rank will give a purse to the winner in the tug-of-war tournament. The prizes to be given are: Weiler Bros., cruet stand; Davidson Bros., piece silverware; Jackson & Mylius, glove buttoner; P.P.P.P. C. E. Jones, box toilet soap; E. J. Wall, box tea; Cavin Bros., pair lady's slippers; A. B. Erskine, pair gentlemen's slippers; A. Lewis & Co., granite tea kettle; Kurtz & Co., box cigars; Dean & Cryderman, bottle of perfume; Fell & Co, box tea; Phœnix Brewery, dozen ale; J. P. Matthews & Co., dozen canned tomatoes; W. N. Carmichael, hat; H. Waller, pair fancy braces, F. H. Campbell, pipe.

The Vancouver Bar.

A large number of members of the Vancouver Bar came over from the Mainland last night in order to lay before the Benchers of the Law Society a resolution asking them to grant $3000 towards a Law Library for the city of Vancouver. Messrs. L. G. McPhillips, Q.C., A. J. McColl, Q.C., and E. P. Davis were appointed delegates to meet the Benchers and a meeting of the society was held at 10 a. m. to-day, when the matter was discussed pro and con. It is understood that the Benchers will be likely to grant the assistance asked for, although no final decision was reached to-day. In the afternoon a delegation consisting of Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C., A. J. McColl, Q.C., L. G. McPhillips, Q.C., and Messrs. Russell and Davis interviewed the Government with the view of obtaining its consent to a grant towards the library of an amount equal to that proposed by the Vancouver Bar.

The Thermopylæ Uninjured.

The bark Thermopylæ floated off her perch on the sand spit off the mouth of the harbor at 2 o'clock this morning and was towed around to Esquimalt later in the morning. It is not known whether she sustained any damage, but an examination will be made. The question is being asked generally why that gauge showed over 21 feet of water whereas there was a depth of only 15 feet. An examination made this afternoon revealed that she was uninjured and she will be towed to sea this evening.

The Leper Died.

The leper found in Wing Kee's cabin, Chinatown, died at noon yesterday. The health authorities were to have taken him to the lazaretto, but when they came he was in the throes of death. He died shortly afterwards. The Alert had been engaged and filled with supplies. The lazaretto was visited in the afternoon. Things were found to be in proper order.

His Little Valentine.

Health Officer George Duncan received a curious valentine yesterday. It was a miniature Chinaman made of peanuts. The peanut representing the head is very artistically painted and the queue is of natural hair. A card on the figure bore two inscription: "Please pity the poor" and "I will by George." The doctor prizes his valentine highly.

A Successful Operation.

This morning Dr. Ernest Hall performed a very delicate and difficult operation, which was completely successful, upon the eye of a little four-year-old boy. The child was suffering from obliquity of vision, but is now in the enjoyment of perfect sight. This makes over 300 successful operations of this description to the credit of Dr. Hall.

It Is Their Nature.

Frank Sear charged Alexander Vye with being the owner of a vicious dog which ran at large. Sear was bitten by the dog and that was the form in which the summons was made out. It was contended by Lawyer Jay that the charge in the indictment was not an offense in law and the provincial police magistrate dismissed the case.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

SPENCER'S ARCADE SALE

BLANKETS

Grey Wool—7 lbs., $2.75; 8 lbs. $3.25.

White (ALL WOOL)—6 lbs., $2.95; 7 lbs., $3.75; 8 lbs. $4.25.

A better quality, full size, at $6.50. This is a splendid Blanket.

The best in the city, extra large size, all pure wool, $7.50.

WADDED COMFORTS

At 50c., 75c., 95c., $1.35 and $1.50.

Real Eider Down Quilts from $6.50.

These Goods are Seasonable and Fine Value.

D. SPENCER, Government St.

PERSONAL.

Visitors and Passengers to and from the City and Province.

G. F. Paine, of Ladner's is in the city.

W. R. Hull, the Calgary cattle man, is in town.

J. W. Sexsmith, of Vancouver, is at the Oriental.

E. J. Palmer returned to Chemainus this morning.

D. J. Munn, of New Westminster, is at the Driard.

Acting Sheriff Thomas Armstrong, of Vancouver, is in the city.

F. J. Wilder, the Seattle ticket broker, was in the city yesterday.

Robert Elliott left for Vancouver yesterday morning to accept a permenant situation.

E. J. Palmer, manager of the Victoria Lumber Company, is down from Chemainus.

J. J. Bell, formerly editor of the Victoria News, is now a resident of Buffalo, N.Y.

Samuel Robb, city editor of the Vancouver World, is in the city taking a few days' rest.

N. S. Hoffar, the Vancouver architect, and General Twigge, of the Terminal City, are in town.

Max K. Heath has been appointed auditor of the Empire Mutual Loan and Investment Co., vice Elliott H. King.

Charles Long and wife, of Toronto, were passengers home on the Empress of China yesterday. Mr. Long is connected with the Toronto Empire.

J. A. Russell, L. G. McPhillips, E. P. Davis, Vancouver, and L. P. Eckstein, E. A. Jenns, A. J. McColl, of New Westminster, all members of the bar, came down on the Islander last evening.

Do Not Miss

Reading this item. As Lange & Co. did not succeed in selling their business for the figure agreed to to their Eastern friend, nor in disposing of all of their stock this Christmas to the public, and as the building wherein they have conducted business for the last 17 years is to be destroyed shortly and a new one erected in place, under the circumstances Lange & Co. are obliged to reopen in their own place, No. 88 Douglas street, opposite Odd Fellows' hall. Reduced sales will continue until goods which are left are sold. Any one wishing to secure a good going business, established since 30 years, can do so at a very reasonable figure. And the new premises can be rented at a moderate rate.

Going to Japan.

Captain J. G. Cox, of the firm of E. B. Marvin & Co., leaves on the steamship Flintshire for Japan. The object of his trip has not yet been made public, but it is on sealing matters, and the range of its possibilities can easily be understood. The announcement has been received that Japan will seize all sealing schooners entering its waters, and many vessels are on their way there without any direct information on the subject. The captain can place the matter before the Government in a manner that will permit of their being warned and save seizure. However, the object of the captain's mission has not been stated and surmises may be wrong.

Fire Notes.

Important fires in the United States during the week ending Feb. 2, caused losses amounting to $2,796,000.

The death of Captain White, of the San Francisco underwriters fire patrol, is announced in the San Francisco papers.

Chief Scannell, of San Francisco, is seriously ill.

Chief Kennedy, of the Oakland fire department, was dismissed last week.

The Victoria department has received a copy of the proceedings of the association of fire chiefs. The next meeting will be held in San Francisco.

A large assortment of valentines at J. Johnston & Co.'s.

Leaky roofs repaired by McLennan & McFeely. 6t

A New Assortment

OF

Piano, Banquet, Table, Library Lamps.

Very Handsome Selection of Silverware for Presentation Purposes.

The SEHL-HASTIE ERSKINE Co.

The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society

Issues all the latest and most equitable forms of Insurance offered to the public.

New Business for 1892, - - $19,517,516.00
Insurance in force Dec. 31, 1892, 76,843,241.00

S. H. MATSON, Manager for Province of B. C.
OFFICE: 43½ GOVERNMENT ST.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£600,000 $3,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£260,000 $1,300,000.

HEAD OFFICE: - - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON.

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

Agents and Correspondents in Canada and the United States:

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent, per annum. Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B.C. This branch is now open for business

Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1892. ap7-1yr W. C. WARD, MANAGER.

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.

Established 1873.

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Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.

Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and Letters of Credit issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China.

Collections made at every point.

Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

—AGENTS FOR—

WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y

CONSOLATION.

There's another land and better
We are told,
Where the slave shakes off his fetter,
And where worth is never debtor
Unto gold.

Thither often we are turning
Weary eyes,
And our heavy hearts are yearning,
Night and day are throbbing, burning,
For its skies.

There that foolish superstition,
Pride of birth,
Finds its sudden demolition
And our being's final mission
Is of worth.

There the insolence of power
Falls away,
And the proudest soul must cower,
For the spirit takes no dower
From the clay.

Common lives have wondrous splendor
In that light,
For the spirit meek and tender
Puts to shame the king's defender
Shorn of might.

Natures touched with fires seraphic
Shed their care,
And on peace-girt islands Sapphic,
Far from fretful toil and traffic,
Dream and dare.

Laws through years of wrong descended
There are changed;
Customs with injustice blended,
Creeds for centuries defended,
Rearranged.

Heaven has solace without measure—
You and I
Should not dream of earthly pleasure,
But should think about our treasure
In the sky.

—George Horton, in Chicago Herald.

A CLEVER RUSE.

Aunt Kate's Novel Way of Managing Her Obstinate Brother.

"It ain't no use in a-goin' agin your pa, Jennie—he's had his own way 'round here continal, for more'n thirty years, an' you'll jest hev to give in, no use talkin' at him. 'T only makes him wuss."

Poor little Mrs. Olcott had been accustomed during the whole of her married life to "jest give in," and her only chance of peace was in yielding to her selfishly-determined husband, and allowing him to carry his point without opposition.

Jennie was differently constituted. She inherited her father's strong will, and he had, much to his surprise, suddenly discovered an opposing force in his youngest child.

She had been away from home for nearly three years—this pretty, brown-haired girl with the determined face and graceful carriage, and the father secretly admired and almost feared her. A wealthy and childless aunt in the city had besought Jennie to share her home, and Hiram Olcott's pretty daughter, though clinging to the farm, with all its dear memories of childhood and childhood's joys, chose wisely when she yielded to her aunt's request. It was better—far better—for her, for even after her going, there were plenty of children to keep the miserly old farmer in a perpetual grumble about money matters.

It was May and the country wore one glad smile, and Jennie hailed with delight the prospect of a visit to her home, assuming very willingly the responsibility of housekeeping while her two unmarried sisters attended the wedding of a cousin in a distant town.

This morning she was cooking, and with her sleeves rolled above her elbows stood beside the kitchen table. In one hand she held an earthen plate, while the clip, clip, clip of a fork sounded noisily as she whipped some eggs to a froth.

"Yer sisters hed to marry to suit him," wailed the nervous little woman, "an' you'll hev to, too; ef you don't there'll be awful fusses, so you'd jes' better give in."

That morning the father had spoken to Jennie of a young farmer, whom he termed a "likely catch." She had expressed her opinion of him in so decided a way as to alarm Mr. Olcott for the safety of his much prized authority.

He was wont to speak of himself as a marvelous example of the patriarch. "Make 'em mind," he would say. "Keep yer household beneath yer feet; govern 'em well, an' they'll git along."

Jennie's boldness in opposing his judgment so stupefied him that his anger had not yet had time to blaze forth; but Mrs. Olcott knew it would come and so, after her husband had left the kitchen, she pleaded with the girl to "give in." Jennie had been very thoughtful during the little woman's appeal, but now she was resolved, and it was the Olcott in her nature which spoke: "I wouldn't marry Jordan Moggs though father should threaten to murder me."

The eggs were stiff now, and as she set the plate down on the table, she turned from her mother and busied herself among the ingredients for cake-baking which were before her. Jennie was blushing, as she began softly: "There is some one in Poole I like very much, mother, and he's coming out here to—"

"He needn't mind comin'," said Farmer Olcott, grimly, as he stepped quietly into the kitchen. His face wore a cunning leer, and his wind-reddened cheeks were distorted by the sneering curves of his hard-lined mouth. Seating himself on one of the painted wooden chairs, he drew the boot-jack toward him and took off his heavy shoes with a calmness and deliberation that warned Mrs. Olcott that he was thoroughly aroused. The poor, little, nervous, broken-spirited woman had learned that this particularly quiet and inoffensive manner of removing his footgear always preceded a burst of passion.

Hiram Olcott set his cowhide boots by the stove to dry, kicked the jack under the table, and turning toward his daughter, shouted:

"Don't let me ketch none o' yer city fellers comin' to see you. Ef they do, I'll talk to 'em; not a word now," he goowled, shaking his long finger menacingly at Jennie, as she essayed to speak. "I'm master in my own house, an' you'll not talk till such time as I'm done. You've been away an' kinder forgot how things is run here, but you might as well get broke in now. I tell you I won't hev any city fellers a follerin' you; an' ef I ketch your Aunt Kate makin' matches fur you, I'll jest fetch you home from bein' a fine lady down there an' set you workin'." Before Jennie could speak, he had gone into the dining-room, slamming the door behind him.

Tears of mortification and rage stood in her brown eyes and hot words leaped to her lips, but as she glanced down at the agonized face of the little woman beside her the fierce mood changed. She bent to kiss the pain-drawn lips, murmuring: "Never mind, mother dear, I'll be patient for your sake."

"That's a good girl, Jennie," replied Mrs. Olcott, with a sigh of relief, "try and git along peaceable like, an' jest give in for the sake of quiet. Yer pa's gettin' wuss and wuss."

Jennie wrote a partial account of what had occurred to her Aunt Kate, and this was the answer of that clever woman: "My dear Niece:—Your father needs managing; and I will undertake to do it. I have written to him to come down to the city and advise me about the sale of a piece of property, and you need not be surprised at anything that happens."

Mrs. Kate Calding was the only one in the world who ever did understand her brother Hiram, and she had planned a clever little ruse, to be played on the unsuspecting farmer.

Mr. Bryan, whom Jennie had confessed to her mother she cared a great deal for, was well suited to her. He had not yet declared his love, but it was not unguessed by the shrewd little maiden. To Mrs. Calding however he had opened his heart, and she bade him wait a little. She knew how prejudiced her brother was against all arrangements not conducted by himself, and rightly concluded that he might put serious difficulty in the way of the young people. After satisfying herself that the name of Jennie's lover was quite unknown to her brother, she resolved to introduce him as a young man who would be a good match for Jennie, if the girl only could be wise enough to think so. Allowing him to believe they had never met, she trusted to his unequalled obstinacy to do the rest.

"I've wanted so much to talk with you about Jennie," said that lady, as she and Hiram sat in her well-appointed drawing-room the night of his arrival.

"Yes, and I'm willin'. She ought to be settled," said the old man decidedly.

"It does not do, Hiram," began Mrs. Calding, watching the hard-lined face intently, "to depend on a girl's choice, and—"

"Well, I guess it don't," he interrupted, with a sneer.

"There is a young man in town who, I know, admires Jennie, and if he should meet her I think something would come of it." Very quietly, yet with the utmost caution, she made this statement.

The old man was interested. "Rich?" he inquired, rubbing his hands gently together.

"Yes," was the answer; then she went on:

"Of course it's so very uncertain, Hiram. You see, Jennie might refuse to have a word to say to him, and—"

"Now, Kate, look here," interrupted the thoroughly excited old man, as he drew his chair nearer hers and emphasized his words with decisive gestures, "ef I like that young man, I'll jest take him out home with me, an' I'd like to see Jennie tell him to go, if I'm livin'."

Mrs. Calding was delighted at her success thus far. The next day Mr. Bryan was introduced, and became the old man's ideal of a son-in-law.

On the farmer's return to his home Mr. Bryan accompanied him, having accepted the hearty invitation of his new friend to "jest run out an' take a look around our part of the country."

Jennie had been appraised of Mr. Bryan's coming, and of the little deception in which she was to play her part. She met him as if he were a stranger, while her father secretly rejoiced at the thought of subduing his proud young daughter.

Mr. Olcott took an early opportunity to enlighten Jennie as to her duty toward his new friend, and with a twinkle in her eye she promised to do her best to please him in the matter.

A week passed. Jennie and Mr. Bryan were very happy. The days were delightful ones to them, and the old farmer rubbed his hands at the success of his scheme, and gave his consent to an early marriage with no hesitation.

He often speaks now of his match-making. "There's Jennie," he will say: "She'd hev picked up with some empty-noddled city chap ef I hadn't jest took her in hand. I brung Bryan out an' told her that she'd got to behave to him. It's the only way to do—jest make 'em mind, an' they'll git along."

They would not undeceive him for anything—the happy young couple; but when he boasts, they think with loving gratitude of clever Aunt Kate.—Frances Burton Claire, in Drake's Magazine.

Scholars' Mistakes.

"Fallacious means likely to fall," as "he rode a fallacious horse." A girl in the course of an essay on the use of pictures in schools, said: "Sight is a gift of nature, for without sight pictures would be of very little use." In the certificate examination a second year student wrote: "Constantinople was formerly not belonging to England, and was a dull place, as the Turks generally are, but since it has belonged to us it has brightened up, and is now the key of the Black sea." Another student said glaciers move "down slopes, along valleys, over hills, just as streams do."—London Journal of Education.

A Modest Estimate.

Committeeman—How long will your lecture be?

Lecturer—It will take me about an hour and a half to deliver it.

Committeeman—But we want the entertainment to last two hours.

Lecturer—Well, it probably will, when you allow for the applause.—Saturday Evening Herald.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN, CURES

RHEUMATISM,

Backache, Bruises, Sciatica, Burns, Sprains, Frost-Bites,

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The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

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Victoria, B. C.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Str. City of Kingston from the Sound—Ames Holden Co, Schl H E Co, S Leiser, Lenz & L, B C Iron Works, H Young & Co, N W & Van Tram Co, H Mansell, Muirhead & M, Union Brg Co, S Leiser, G F Hauft.

Per Steamer Islander from Vancouver—Quintard & Packard, C Schloss, R McDonald, J Piercy & Co, N S Keeper, Vic S Keeper, H Mansell, H Bay Co, S A Rogers, G E Powell, Wm Prout, H Young, Capt J Irving, B C Cattle Co, E C Baker, J Grice & Co, Porter Bros, Vaio & Brooks, Wm Tufts & Son, W J Dwyer, Dom Exp Co.

Lizards That Can Fly

Borneo, so far as is known to the St. Louis Republic, is the only island or country on the globe that produces a species of flying lizard. These little flying saurians have all the grace of a bird and as great a variety of color as a tropical butterfly. One representative of the curious tribe of reptiles, Draco volans leekii, is from twelve to fifteen inches in length, the primary colors being blue and yellow bands connected by a series of red dots situated so closely together as to give them the appearance of being continuous carmine lines. The tail of Draco volans is long and slender, flattened laterally, very flexible, and in several other ways calculated to serve as a rudder. The wings are not wholly unlike the "sails" of the American flying squirrel, only that in the case of the lizard they come much nearer to being two wings, Draco having full control of them, which cannot be said of the squirrel mentioned, the last named creature only using his wing-like appendages as a sort of a parachute. With the lizard it is different; he leaps into the air from his vantage ground on some high limb and soar off in any direction as easily and as graceful as some gaudy insect, rapid movements of the legs and the rudderlike tail serving to steer the ethereal creature in any direction desired. Draco volans was unknown to naturalists prior to 1889, and may even now be said to possess many characteristics not thoroughly understood.

Large line of lace curtins in white and ecru just received by Weiler Bros., 51 to 55 Fort street.

Famous Cambridge sausages, Bologna sausages, pork pies, bacon, ham and poultry, at Whitelaw & Co's., 72 Fort street.

A. MAXWELL MUIR,

ARCHITECT,

Rooms 3 and 18, - - - Turner Block.

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Notice of Removal.

The office of the Spokane and Great Northern Mining Co. is removed to 104 Yates St.

WILLIAM BAINES,
Agen

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If You Think any kind of a crop will do, then any kind of seeds will do; but for the best results you should plant

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STEAMSHIP COMPANY

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THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

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Japan and China.

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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

WILL LEAVE VICTORIA

S. S. FLINTSHIRE, February 10th

And thereafter the permanent service of the Company's regular steamers.

For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
Gen. Agts. Trounce Avenue, Victoria, or

E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Agt. N. P. R. R. Co., Victoria. se20

CANADIAN PACIFIC Ry.

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

THE IMPERIAL SHORT ROUTE TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

TABLE OF SAILING.

(Subject to change and individual postponement.)

Steamships.	Arrive Victoria About.	Leave Victoria.
Empress of China	Feb. 15, 1893	Mar. 6, 1893
Empress of India	Mar. 15, "	Apr. 3, "
Empress of Japan	Apr. 12, "	Apr. 24, "
Empress of China	May 3, "	May 15, "
Empress of India	May 24, "	June 5, "
Empress of Japan	June 14, "	June 26, "
Empress of China	July 5, "	July 17, "
Empress of India	July 26, "	Aug. 7, "
Empress of Japan	Aug. 16, "	Aug. 28, "
Empress of China	Sept. 6, "	Sept. 18, "
Empress of India	Sept. 27, "	Oct. 16, "
Empress of Japan	Oct. 25, "	Nov. 13, "
Empress of China	Nov. 22, "	Dec. 11, "

And about every month thereafter.

This New Steamship Route between the American Continent and Japan and China is 300 miles shorter than any other route, and as the contract for the carriage of the mails require a fast speed, the time hitherto taken to reach the Orient has been materially lessened.

TICKETS to and from all points on American, European and Asiatic Continents.

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Dist. Pass. Agent,
Vancouver, B. C.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after August 23rd, 1892,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

(CALLING AT WAY PORTS)

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 5 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Valdez Island.....Thursday, 7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria, at the Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, March 15, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Monowai.....FRIDAY, March 3rd, 1893, 3 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

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Walla Walla - - - - Feb. 18

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CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 17,

Taking effect April 1, 1892.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 12 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 12 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock

For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 12 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the first and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING,
Manager.

G. A. CARLTON,
General Agent.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 17.

To take effect at 3.00 a.m. on Friday, September 30th, 1892.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

BOUND SOUTH. READ UP. No. 1 Passenger Daily.		STATIONS.	NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN. No. 2 Passenger Daily.	
Ar.	Lv.		Lv.	Ar.
12 30 P M	1 00 P M	VICTORIA	8 00 A M	12 30 P M
12 30	1 10	RUSSELLS	8 04	12 26
12 10	1 20	ESQUIMALT	8 14	12 16
11 45 A M	1 35	GOLDSTREAM	8 30	11 50
11 10	2 00	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	9 14	11 05
10 50	2 20	COBBLE HILL	9 34	10 45
10 30	2 40	MALAHAT	9 54	10 25
10 07	3 03	GLENORA	10 17	10 02
10 17	3 13	COWICHAN LAKE	10 07	10 12
10 15	3 15	LAKEMERE	10 05	10 10
10 02	3 28	KOKSILAH	9 52	9 57
9 57	3 33	DUNCANS	9 47	9 52
9 45	3 45	SAMENOS	9 35	9 40
9 25	4 05	CHEMAINUS	9 15	9 20
8 55	4 35	OSTERLEY	8 45	8 50
8 30	5 00	NANAIMO	8 20	8 25
8 10	5 20	WELLINGTON	8 00	8 05
Ar.	Lv.		Lv.	Ar.
No. 3 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.		Miles from Wellington.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Victoria.
Ar.	Lv.		Lv.	Ar.
5 30 P M	5 40 P M	0	8 30 A M	0
5 56	5 44	4	8 14	16
6 10	5 30	11	8 00	30
6 20	5 20	15	7 50	40
6 34	5 06	22	7 36	54
6 54	4 46	32	7 16	74
7 14	4 26	42	6 56	94
7 30	4 10	50	6 40	110
7 45	3 55	58	6 25	125
8 15	3 25	73	5 55	155
8 30	3 10	81	5 40	170
8 40	3 00	86	5 30	180
9 00	2 40	96	5 10	200
9 25	2 15	111	4 45	225
9 35	2 05	116	4 35	235
9 45	1 55	121	4 25	245
10 15	1 25	136	3 55	275
10 25	1 15	141	3 45	285
10 35	1 05	146	3 35	295
10 45	1 00	149	3 30	300
11 00	12 45 P M	156	3 15	312
11 20	12 25	166	2 55	332
11 30	12 15	171	2 45	342
11 40	12 05	176	2 35	352
12 00 M	11 45 A M	186	2 15	372
12 15 P M	11 30	193	2 00	387
Ar.	Lv.		Lv.	Ar.

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter, where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

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Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of

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SPEED 18 knots	Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."				TONNAGE 1117
8 00 am	Lv	MI	...*Tacoma...	110	Ar 5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	28	....Seattle....	82	Lv 3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv 11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria†...	M I	Lv 8 30 pm

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make connections at Port Townsend for passengers from Bellingham Bay points to Victoria and return.

Whatcom Route.

S.S. CITY OF SEATTLE.

6 00 pm	Lv	MI	..‡Tacoma...	132	Ar 4 30 pm
9 00 pm	Lv	28	....Seattle....	100	Lv 2 30 pm
12 15 am	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend.	55	Lv 11 30 am
2 45 am	Lv	101	..Anacortes..	21	Lv 9 15 am
7 45 am	Ar	123	..Fairhaven..	3	Lv 8 00 am
8 10 am	Ar	131	...Sehome...	1	Lv 7 30 am
4 30 am	Ar	132	...Whatcom...	MI	Lv 6 00 am

‡Close connections with Northern Pacific trains from Portland and San Francisco.

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make close connections at Tacoma wharf with trains to and from Portland, and with the east and west bound overland trains.

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	MI			Ar
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...*Seattle....	58	Ar 3 00 pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	.Port Madison	47	Lv 2 10 pm
	Lv	45	...Kingston...	41	Lv
3 00 am	Lv	49	.Port Gamble.	21	Lv 11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	.Port Ludlow.	13	Lv 10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	85	Pt. Townsend	MI	Lv 8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Saturday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

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Victoria B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,
121 First St., cor Washington, Portland Or

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. BYRNES, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION

Schooner "Oscar and Hattie"

—ON—

Saturday, Feb. 18th, at 11 a.m.

By order of the Admiralty Court of B. C., I am instructed to sell by auction at my salesrooms, Fort and Langley streets, Victoria,

The above mentioned fine schooner, 81 tons register nett, built in Essex, Massachusetts, U. S., of oak, together with all sails, rigging, anchors, chains, boats, guns and outfit, and sundry stores now on board. Inventory may be inspected at my office.

Terms of sale—25 per cent. on fall of hammer, balance within three days of sale.

GEO. BYRNES,
fel4 Auctioneer.

Notice of Sale By Sheriff.

PURSUANT TO THE "EXECUTION ACT."

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

The British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Limited, Plaintiff; and William Beyer (sometimes known as William Beyers), M. J. Conlin and C. N. Gowen, Defendants.

In obedience to a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, dated the 10th day of January, 1893, and to me directed in the above-named suit for the sum of $267.73, and $3.50 for costs of execution, &c., and also interest on $270.78 at 6 per centum per annum from the 17th day of December, 1892, besides Sheriff's fees and poundage, I will sell at public aution in front of my office, Court House, Bastion Street, Victoria, on Friday the 24th day of February, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and tenements belonging to the said William Beyer, sometimes known as William Beyers, as described in this advertisement, or sufficient thereof to satisfy the judgment debt and expenses of this action.

District.	No. of Lot.	Concise Description of Property.	Estate or Interest
Victoria District.	Let 1 of part of Lot 66, Cloverdale Estate, Map 314.	Lot 1 of part of Lot 66, Cloverdale Estate according to Map 314, deposited in the Land Registry Office, at Victoria, having a frontage on Kelven R'd of 40 23-100 ft. by a depth of 202 35-100 feet.	Estate in fee simple. No charges against the land except the judgment herein.

When to be sold.	Where to be Sold.
Friday, the 24th day of February, 1893.	At the Sheriff's Office, Court House, Bastion Street, Victoria.

The judgment herein was registered in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, against the said lands the 29th day of December, 1892.

J. E. McKILLAN,
fel4-7t Sheriff.

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Will sell on commission or advance money.

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CANADIAN NOT

News by Mail and Wire From All Parts of the Dominion.

Le Canadien, Mr. Tarte's paper, has ceased publication.

By a vote of 16 to 4 the Hamilton city council refused to reduce the number of liquor licences.

Shaver's lumber mill, in Ancaster township, has been burned. Loss, $3000; uninsured.

An American company with $100,000 capital has secured ground near Chippewa for the erection of an agricultural implement factory.

William Tower, aged 14, was killed at St. John, N. B., in a coasting collision on Saturday. Those on the other sleigh are held to await the result of the inquest.

The Montreal civic elections held on Feb. 1st have been declared legal by the Superior court, and Senator Desjardins has been sworn in as mayor. The aldermen elected have also been sworn. Ex-Mayor McShane has appealed from the decision.

A race between Edward Hanlan and Jacob Gaudaur now seems to be certain. Gaudaur posted his forfeit of $300, the understanding being that the referee is to toss for choice of courses at the time of making the second deposit, which, it is said, was Hanlan's own suggestion.

As a result of the efforts of the Manitoba and Northwest emigration commissioners in Ontario, the first settlers' party wil start from Toronto on Feb. 28 when about 30 carloads leave. The greatest number, however, have signified their intention of starting about the middle of March.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Conservative Association, Toronto, Dr. Ryerson, Conservative candidate in the approaching local election, said that Mr. Meredith would take his seat in the Legislature next session in spite of all rumors and it was therefore desirable to have a strong opposition to strengthen his hands.

The house of James Edwards, near Grand Lake, Nova Scotia, was broken into by neighbors and Edwards found dead in his bed with his two little children huddled together alongside the body. The man had been dead three days, and another night would have killed the children. It is not known what caused his death. His wife left Edwards a few days ago.

For fine ball programmes, invitation, wedding and visiting cards, and all kinds of commercial work, maps, checks, billheads, letter and note heads color labels, etc., etc., go to the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor. Yates and Government streets, up stairs; entrance Yates street. Orders taken at the TIMES office. *

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

LIFE IN JEYPORE CITY.

Where Workingmen Receive Five Cents A Day.

Jeypore is the capital and residence of one of India's wealthiest princes. The Maharajah's estate covers 15,000 square miles, and has a population of 2,500,000 souls. The city of Jeypore is encircled by a crenellated wall, with seven gateways. These are all well guarded during turbulent times in India. The city is typically Indian, with crowded streets and bazars.

In the centre are the Maharajah's palace, beautiful gardens and pleasure grounds, adorned with fountains, tropical trees, plants, and flowering shrubs. The palace and grounds occupy one-seventh of the walled city, and are surrounded by a high embattled wall, built by Jey Sing when he left Amber.

One of the interesting sights in Jeypore is the observatory built by the celebrated royal astronomer and founder, Jey Sing. It is one of the largest in India, and is remarkable even to this date, on account of the many curious instruments—dials, gnomons, quadrants, etc.—built of solid stone. Some of these astronomical instruments are hundreds of feet in height and in diameter, and of great interest to astronomers. Many of the instruments are unknown to scientists of the present day, although they served the purpose of Jey Sing's wonderfully accurate calculations and observations.

The royal stables are also of considerable interest. These cover perhaps ten acres of land, with stalls on each side and large exercise grounds in the centre. There are several hundred of fine horses, some of choice Asian blood from all parts of the country, of various build and color, from the finely spotted Arab to the graceful, delicately limbed Deccan, the fleet-footed Punjaub mares, and blood-bay English troopers.

Each horse has a special attendant, and each attendant—knight of the horse—has several servants. Each horse is double quilted, although the temperature ranges from 90° to 120° Fahrenheit. All of them are too much blinded or hampered and most ruinously fat. They stand upon clean dirt, in spacious stalls. Each horse is tied, not by its head and neck, as we do, but by its feet. Around the fetlocks are fastened leather bands, to which ropes are attached, so that the animal can neither paw, strike, nor kick. The robes from the hind feet are fastened to a stone pillar some twenty feet away.

If, in spite of this, these noble animals will surge about, lateral ropes are fastened to each foot, so the poor creatures cannot move in any direction more thau six inches. Should they still be uneasy, a large hood is drawn over their eyes to keep them quiet. The horses are fed on a mixture of meal, brown sugar and butter, which makes them as plump and fat as a porker—regular roly-poly ponies, used much too little. Several of the finest are kept constantly saddled and richly caparisoned, to be ready at a moment's notice, for the Prince brooks no delay—anything he wants must be supplied at once.

The hundreds of attendants are paid four rupees a month ($1.29), and, by the time they board and cloth themselves, there is not much for their families out of four cents a day.

The average wages per day in India are from three to five cents—prices not at all exorbitant when one considers that most of the men raise large families, pay house rent, etc., to say nothing of luxuries, such as betel nut. Even with these prices of, say four cents a day, the people are happy and contented, and one never hears of trades unions or strikes.

Besides these ample stables, the Rajah has twenty-five huge Indian elephants for excursions. These noble beasts are about twelve feet high and of enormous size. A car is strapped on the elephant's back, and a whole family rides on one animal. To mount an elephant is quite a task. The animal is made to kneel, and then, by means of a stepladder, one climbs into the car on his back as if it were a house. When one is comfortably seated, with the shade drawn to keep off the sun, the elephant swings along at an easy gait of twenty miles an hour. One elephant was richly caparisoned with gold embroideries: his ivory tusks were set with jewels and clasped with golden bands, for he was one of the prince's favorites.

The Maharajah also keeps another lot of elephants, which he did not like the looks of. These are the fighters—huge powerful fellows, with sharp tusks and vicious eyes. They are trained to fight anything and everything, but especially the wild elephants in the mountains. They charge at them with full speed and plunge their tusks into their antagonists and gore them to death. An elephant fight is royal sport in India, and not to be missed if one has the opportunity to witness one.

Jeypore is also famous for its enamel works and the cutting and setting of other precious stones found in the State. The native school of design is exceedingly interesting. Here children are seated as apprentices for five years before they can earn anything, but the work they do in copper and brass is unexcelled in any part of the world.

They sit on the ground, with a piece of brass held by the toes, a small hammer in one hand and a small piece of steel in the other, and with these crude instruments they will hammer and hammer until they finish a highly ornamental vase or cup, the equal of anything we saw in any other country.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Elephants Working a Slot Machine.

The penny-in-the-slot machine has been adapted to the use of the elephants at the Manchester zoo. When a visitor gives an elephant a penny it drops it in a slot and gets a biscuit. There is no use to try to deceive the animal with half pennies. These despised coins are always flung in the face of the giver. The other day a visitor gave the baby elephant a number of half pennies in succession. All were thrown back. Then two half pennies were given to the animal at the same time. The creature's demeanor changed. For more than five minutes he held the two coins in his trunk, rubbing them together and seeming to be pondering deeply. At last it dropped the two halfpence in the box together with the result that the combined weight gave him the desired result, at which he gamboled about in a manner which exhibited extravagant delight.—London Correspondence New York Sun.

Dyspepsia's victims find prompt and permanent relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla which tones the stomach and creates an appetite.

Complete house furnishings in great variety at Weiler Bros.

Butcher knives at Fox's.

The Great Chinese Wall.

The wandering, pitching, clambering line stood close before us, and here, by the irony of history, was seen that vast structure which was intended to keep out that race—the Eastern or Mantchou Tartars—one of whom now occupies the imperial throne of China. We of course dismounted and climbed on the serpentine monster. The evening light and shade lent great effect to the surrounding scene.

We therefore wandered and pondered at our leisure, and walked on the top up the declivity to our left for some little distance, until brought to by a huge and ruinous fall of the structure, which made further passage impossible. This stupendous structure, said to have been completed some 200 years B.C., appears to be composed, as the walls of Pekin, of a huge mound of earth in the middle, built in and supported on both sides by walls of mixed brick and stone.

It begins with a mass of stone at the seaside, and runs over hill and dale some 1,500 miles, varying in height all through; and at short intervals it is fortified with large square towers, perhaps thirty feet high. Where we saw it the wall itself might be twenty feet high, and its width at the top perhaps fifteen feet. You cannot see any great length of it at one time, because of the great and sudden irregularities of the ground. It shoots down upon you, runs by you, mounts and disappears, and then gives you a glimpse on a yet more distant apex.—J. J. Aubertin.

NERVOUSNESS OF NOTED MEN.

The Tremor Experienced When About to Address Great Audiences.

It has been recently stated by those who knew him well that Mr. Spurgeon was still another example of the fact that public men often quake on the eve of their great success. Though few guessed it, he was nervous in speaking, and one result of the disastrous panic at the Surrey Gardens in 1856 was that he ever afterwards dreaded excitement in great audiences. At the Free Trade Hall in Manchester, 1872, the orator was in buoyant and brilliant form. Yet before delivering his address he had been attacked by nervous sickness in the ante-room. As many have suggested, this curious preliminary recoil seems to be a frequent characteristic of the efforts that establish or increase fame. Inquiry shows that some form of timorousness dogs distinction like its shadow. It may have peculiar and even eccentric features. Mr. Edmund Yates has mentioned the case of a distinguished living politician, noted for his dash and aplomb while in the House of Commons to whom on one occasion Sir Henry Halford, the eminent physician, gave an account of a railway accident. The narrator was elaborate in his description, and it was too much for his listener's nerves. In the midst of the story the doctor had to break off. His friend was on the point of fainting.

Condition of mind bordering on panic has often prevailed up to the test moment with men who have had to face critical audiences. The late Lord Derby earned the title of the "Rupert of debate" from his dashing alacrity, but he declared, "when I am going to speak my throat and lips are as dry as those of a man who is going to be hanged." He never rose to speak without experiencing a peculiar and very unpleasant "nervous tremor." The same was said of Lord Lyndhurst. That eminent jurist and statesman was totally unable to free himself, from beginning to end of his career, of trepidation and nervous emotion when he got upon his legs to address either a court or parliament. Canning, too, told his friends that he knew beforehand by a disagreeable set of symptoms, when he should win and hold the ear of the House and extort the admiration even of his adversaries. He was always conscious of an ominous chill and fear. It meant not failure, as was his dread, but a fine oration. Emilio Castelar, the silver-tongued Spanish tribune, is simply miserable on the eve of a great speech. His unrest and anxiety on such occasions are a characteristic feature of the man. He wanders distraught about the building in which the Cortes is in session. "He rushes into the cafe to take a glass of water; seems to be seized with a fever; fancies he will not know how to put the words together; that he will be laughed at or hissed; not a single lucid idea of his speech remains in his head; he was confused and forgot everything"—until the moment when he looks round upon the expectant faces and delivers the first sentence of his address. Then words do not fail; they come to his help in stately, sonorous order. Then courage does not flag. He is a statesman with a mission, inspired and earnest. Every atom of timorousness has evaporated.—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

A Truly Wonderful Clock.

The most marvelous of clocks has been built by a Black Forest maker and sold for $4,000. Besides doing almost everything that most clocks do in the matter of time and calendar, it shows the time in Berlin, St. Petersburg, Madeira, Shanghai, Calcutta, Montreal, San Francisco, Melbourne and Greenwich. Every evening at 8 a young man invites the company to vespers in the electrically illuminated chapel where a young woman plays the "Maiden's Prayer." On New Year's eve two trumpeters announce the flight of the old year and the advent of the new. In May a cuckoo comes out; in June a quail; in October a pheasant appears to be shot down by a typical British sportsman who proceeds to bag his game. At daybreak the sun rises and some bells play a German air entitled "Phœbus Awakes." On the night of the full moon they play another German air entitled "Sweet and Tranquil Luna." There are other features too numerous to mention.

Advertising in Russia.

Russian merchants do very little advertising, principally because the great majority of the humbler classes cannot read, and this is not to be wondered at, as there are 36 letters in the Russian alphabet, which seem to have the combined difficulties of the Greek, Chinese and Arabian characters. The signs on the stores in Russia are mostly pictorial; for instance, the dairy signs are cows; the tea signs, Chinamen sipping tea; a barbes's sign, a bare-armed man shaving another, etc. Russia uses more candles than any other country, 60,000,000 pounds a year being the estimate. A large part of these are made in houses instead of large factories. One estimate shows that 75,000 men make $750,000,000 of goods in their own homes. The fine shawls known as "ring shawls" are made entirely by hand by the peasants of Oremburg, and Russian laces, velvets, carpets, bronzes, silverware and enamel ware are beautifully made, some of these things being the finest in the world

SELLING AT COST

Overcoats, Macintoshes, Melissa Capes, Rubber Coats

100 Boys' Overcoats at Half Price.

B. WILLIAMS & Co.,

97 Johnson Street. Clothiers and Hatters.

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.),

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL

(Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes). (Steam Fuel).

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

House and Steam Coal are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

Dec. 30.

Victoria's Leading Merchants

TRADERS :-: AGENTS :-: PRODUCERS

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MIL.
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

The Conservatory of Music.
MISS L. ADAMS, PRINCIPAL.
97 Quadra street,
Competent and Experienced Staff of Teachers
SINGING, HARMONY, PIANO, ORGAN VIOLIN, MANDOLIN & GUITAR.
Applications to be made to the Principal.

CHAS. E. REDFERN
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
Chronometers rated by Transit Observations.
NO. 43 GOVERNMENT STREET.

FINE COMMERCIAL PRINTING
At moderate charges, at
Colman's Printing Office
Telephone 192.
88 FORT STREET.

The Finest FAMILY Grocery Establishment in B.C. is that of
HENRY SAUNDERS
39 & 41 JOHNSON STREET.
Give him a call and inspect his well selected stock of Fine Groceries and Table Luxuries.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT
that your advertisement is not
IN THE TIMES?

MUNROE MILLER,
Printer and Binder.
77 Johnson Street.

Are You In It?
The best investment a business man can make is a judicious expenditure in newspaper advertising. It is better than real estate. If only a small ad. is wanted try a card in this column.

New England Bakery.
116 AND 118 GOVERNMENT ST.
The New New England Bakery and Restaurant is
Now Open Day and Night
AT THE OLD STAND.
THREE DINING ROOMS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
The Finest in the City. Meals at all hours. Telephone Call 161.
YOUNG BROS.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 150 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.
A. HYAMS - - Manager

GOING TO
Jewelers or so-called Opticians for Glasses is equivalent to going to a Blacksmith for Jewelry. If your vision is defective consult the
ONLY OPTICIANS
F. W. Nolte & Co.
(Successors to Hyams)
27 FORT STREET

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)
Funeral Director and Embalmer,
Government street Victoria.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between F. S. Findley and T. D. Des Brisay as soap manufacturers, (Victoria Electric Soap Works) has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, T. D. DesBrisay retiring. The business will hereafter be carried on by Mr. Findley who assumes all liabilities and to whom all debts are to be paid.

Dated this 15th day of Feb., 1893.

feb14-3t Signed { F. S. FINDLEY. T. D. DESBRISAY.

TAKE NOTICE that we, William Gordon Stevenson and John Boyd Jones, shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners, to be held in and for the City of Victoria, on Wednesday, the 8th day of March, 1893, for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by us at the premises known as the Pritchard House, situate on the north-east corner of Government and Yates Streets, in the City of Victoria, upon portion of Victoria City Lot No. 162, to John Boyd Jones, of Yates Street, in the City of Victoria, for the sale of malt and spirituous liquors by retail at the said premises hereinbefore mentioned.

Dated the 4th day of February, 1893.

WILLIAM GORDON STEVENSON,
JOHN BOYD JONES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at its next sitting, for the transfer to Robert Dudgeon and Harry Brice, of the license now held by us for the sale of liquors by retail upon the premises known as the American Hotel, situate upon Yates Street, in the city of Victoria.

Dated the 31st day of January, 1893.

W. J. HAMBLY,
ja31-1m F. W. GILBERT.

NOTICE.

Came to the farm of the undersigned in Lake District about a month ago, a black and white cow, branded S. A. on left hip and split in right ear. If the same is not claimed and all expenses paid in ten days from the date of this notice, she will be sold by public auction.

GEO. LINDSAY, Sr.
Feb'y 6th, 1893.—10t

To the Board of Licensing Commissioners:

I, the undersigned Frederick James Dawley, of the City of Victoria, hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a license to sell wine, spirits, beer and other fermented and intoxicating liquors by retail, in a certain building used or intended to be used for an hotel, and containing upwards of thirty rooms, and which said building is known as "The Osborne House," and is situate and built on Lot 149 in the City of Victoria, at the corner of Pandora and Blanchard Streets, in the said city of Victoria.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1893.

fd FREDERIC JAMES DAWLEY.

"Land Registry Act."

Section Fifteen (15), Range One East, South Saanich District, excepting three acres thereof as described in a conveyance dated the 16th day of January, 1873, and made between George Thomas, of the one part, and Alexander Caulfield Anderson and William Thomson, of the other part.

A Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to George Thomas on the first day of March, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me, in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office,
Victoria, 23rd November, 1892. n25-3m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held on Wednesday, the 8th day of March next for a license to sell wines spirits, and other liquors in the hotel premises situate on Lot 29, Block H, Store street, Victoria, and known as the "Janion Hotel," which hotel contains fifty rooms.

JOHN TURNER.

Victoria, B. C., January 31st, 1893.
Jan31

To Rent.

ONE OF THE FINEST OFFICES IN THE CITY

Splendid location. On ground cor. Five Sisters Block. Large; well lighted by electricity; heated with steam. Apply at C. P. R. ticket office. oct12-1m

TO DEPOSITORS

The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

Paid up Capital, $250,000. Reserve, $80,000.

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

ja19-1m

The Stanley House

NOTWITHSTANDING the big sales advertised by some of the merchants, we are doing a good business and will continue to do so, for the simple reason that every one who examines our Stock can see at once that the goods are as cheap (except the lines that are cheaper) as any house in the City.

Our Winter Stock, such as Jackets, Millinery, Furs and Heavy Dress Goods, we are selling regardless of cost at prices below anything before offered.

The celebrated Bretange and Gascogne Kid Gloves, manufactured by Perrin, Freres & Co., (the acknowledged best Kid Glove manufactured in the world) we are selling at $1.00 and $1.25, every pair of which we guarantee.

To make room for the large stock now being purchased by MR. HAMPSON in Europe, we will offer for the next 30 days some of the Best Goods at the Lowest Prices ever seen in Victoria Do not fail to see our Stock before making your purchases.

W. S. HAMPSON & CO

Stanley House,

CORNER FORT AND DOUGLAS STS.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Property at Moderate Rates of Interest.

STRAIGHT LOANS FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

—APPLY TO THE—

North British Canadian Investment Co.

LIMITED,

ARTHUR ROBERTSON,

oc8 Agent, 6 Bastion Square, Victoria.

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR,

Largest Stock of New Goods and at very Low Prices.

Fresh Importations by Every Steamer.

T. S. FUTCHER,

Importer and Retailer.

41 FORT ST., VICTORIA, B. C

There is Safety in Numbers

THE COMPETITION in the printing trade in Victoria enables you to get your work done at a reasonable figure.

Books, Catalogues and Office Stationery Printed by the

VICTORIA PRINTING COMPANY,

47½ Government street 'Phone 450

Argyle House.

10 per cent. Discount off all kinds of Blankets.

J. Horner & Co.

You

Need a pair of Gum Boots or Rubbers, to protect you from the "beautiful" —as it is called by people who don't have to shovel sidewalks.

A. B. Erskine,

Corner of Government and Johnson Streets, has the best assortment in the City.

Try Him.

Footprints of Father Adam.

Mount Samanala, or Adam's Peak, one of the highest mountains on the island of Ceylon, is the scene of a remarkable geological formation and the spot around which many curious legends and superstitions cluster. According to the Mohammedan story, Adam, after the fall and expulsion from the Garden of Eden, was taken by an angel to the top of the mountain, which now bears his name. From this summit the mind's eye of the first man saw all the ills which in after years should afflict humanity. These harrowing sights were such a weight upon the man, who, notwithstanding his sin in the garden, was yet a good man, that his foot left its imprint upon the solid rock, his tears forming a lake, the footprint and lake being both still visible. The footprint itself is 5¼ feet long by 2½ feet wide and shows six perfect toes, the smaller one being as large as a good sized man's fist. For centuries devout Buddhists have made annual pilgrimages to the spot, and tradition says that the chain bridge across the canyon near the sacred footprint was put there by direction of Alexander the Great.—Philadelphia Press.

Tanning by Electricity.

A French paper tells of a new process of tanning by electricity, which, it says, is being used on the skins of the stray dogs gathered into the Paris pound. The electric system, it is alleged, transforms the skin into leather in three or four days, against the six or eight months required in the ordinary process, and the leather so tanned is better than that tanned in the ordinary way. It is chiefly used for ladies' fine shoes, and is notable for its soft and delicate qualities.

It Drew Them.

"I've been bothered to death," he said dejectedly.

"How?" asked his wife.

"By a conspiracy. The boys hung the 'This-is-my-busy-day' sign over my desk and I haven't had a chance to do anything but talk to cranks and book-agents."

Two Differences.

Biggerstaff—You don't have to feed a bicycle as you do a horse.

Tillinghast—There is another difference.

Biggerstaff—What is it.

Tillinghast—A horse is of no use until it is broken, and a bicycle is of no use after.

Natural.

"Parker, the poet, has twins."

"I'm not surprised. He always was daft on couplets.

MARRIED.

STEINBERGER—TWAY—In this city on Feb. 14, by Rev. J. H. White, Miss Annie Tway, youngest daughter of John Tway, to William Steinberger, jr., all of Lake District.

DIED.

EBERTS—On the 14th inst., at 6 p. m., David MacEwen Hope, son of David MacEwen and Mabel Hope Eberts, aged 3½ months.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Thursday), at 1.30 p.m., from the residence of the parents, Gorge Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Apply between 10 and 12 a. m., to Mrs. C. F. Gardiner, No. 9 Labouchere St. fe15-3t

H. D. LEITCH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office—Driard Block, Victoria, B.C.; Telephone 420. Residence—129 Quadra Street, near North Park Street; Telephone 181. Specialty—Diseases of Women and Diseases of Rectum. fe15-tf

VICTORIA THEATRE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

FRIDAY, 17th February

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

ATKINSON'S

New Peck's Bad Boy

Under the Management of Griffin & Wilson.

Enlarged, Revised and Produced by

Witty Comedians, Pretty Women,

Bewitching Dancers, Delightful Singers,

With the Latest and Strongest Specialties. Prices, 50c, and $1. Plan at Jamieson's. fe15-td

FOR THE NORTH

The Steamer

BARBARA BOSCOWITZ

—WILL SAIL ON—

Friday, February 17th,

AT 6 P. M.

From Porter's Wharf for Fort Simpson, Naas and way ports.

For freight or passage apply to

CAPT. J. D. WARREN

fe14-td 22 Trounce Avenue.

NAVAL NOTES.

The Warspite Case—Admiral Stephenson's Flagship and Officers.

The Naval and Military Record of January 26th has the following notes:

The Earl of Durham is not disposed to accept the reproofs of the admirals, and continues in the Times his well-meant, but ill-advised, defence of Captain Lambton. His lordship gives some quotations from the report of the Warspite court-martial, which are intended to show that the accident to the Warspite was solely and entirely due to an inaccurate chart. This view, it will be remembered, was not adopted by the court-martial, and naval men have seen no reason to question the justice of the finding. The court acquitted Captain Lambton of having hazarded his ship by negligence or by default, but added a rider to the effect that the "Notes on Navigation" had been overlooked, and implied that the Warspite should not have been taken so near to the shore. Under these circumstances Lord Durham, as a civilian, necessarily unacquainted with navigation, is merely beating the air in his attempts to prove that the coast of Vancouver has been so thoroughly surveyed, as to have justified the captain of the Warspite in taking his ship out of the usual channel leading to Esquimalt harbor. The quotation upon which Lord Dunham relies, is an extract from the sailing directions compiled by Admiral Sir George Richards, a previous hydrographer. It runs: "We find that Vancouver Island has been accurately surveyed, and the whole of the coast line of British territory *sufficiently examined for the purposes of navigation.*" The words in italics, which are our own, clearly indicate that the survey, like all surveys, is not so exhaustive as to justify the navigation of deep draught vessels within a cable's length of the shore.

On the other hand it is clear that the court made reasonable allowance for the existence of an undiscovered rock, which proved to be situated within measurable distance of the ordinary channel. It would, perhaps, have been unjust to have regarded Captain Lambton's error as wholly inexcusable, and if the gallant officer had been found guilty of absolute negligence Lord Durham's complaint would have been unjustifiable. But the mild censure meted out to Captain Lambton by the court does not, in the opinion of most naval officers, justify Lord Durham's complaint of injustice, nor his denunciations of the Hydrographic Department. The Earl has threatened to draw attention to the matter in the House of Lords, but in the interests of his relative he would be well-advised to drop the subject. Captain Lambton has hitherto been a very fortunate officer, who, thanks to powerful interest even more, perhaps, than to his merits, found himself a captain at an age when most officers are struggling on as lieutenants. He has had a piece of bad luck, and has been very mildly censured; and he, too, ought to realize the advisability of letting "sleeping dogs lie."

The Globe hears on good authority that Captain A. C. Clarke has been selected as flag-captain to Rear-Admiral Stephenson, and that Mr. Frank Dent, staff-paymaster, will be his secretary. The report has gained currency here since its publication by the Globe, but nothing is definitely known. Captain Clarke, it will be remembered, commanded the Espiegle during the Chilean war, and at the request of the British consul embarked Balmaceda's treasure on board his ship. This action produced an outcry in England at the time but Captain Clarke's action was defended by the Admiralty and by the First Lord in the House of Commons. He is a smart and popular officer, and would no doubt make a good flag-captain. Mr. Frank Dent has had previous experience of secretarial duties, having served under Admiral Sir R. V. Hamilton, in China, and more recently under Rear-Admiral Nicholson, at the Cape of Good Hope. Lieutenant B. G. Godfrey-Faussett is confidently named as Admiral Stephenson's flag-lieutenant.

Portsmouth correspondence—All reports to the contrary, notwithstanding, the Royal Arthur will be commissioned here next month as Rear-Admiral Stephenson's flagship. Commander the Hon. S. Colville, a son of Lord Colville of Culross, and who was promoted out of the royal yacht last August, will, it is understood, be the commander, and if so he will be fortunate in obtaining so good an appointment, he being a very junior commander. Little credit is given here to the report that the Temeraire is to be the new flagship, and as stated in these columns some time since, the Temeraire is much more likely to be utilised as a sea-going guardship at Esquimalt or elsewhere.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Jottings of Interest to Marine Men Concisely Compiled

Steamer Haytien Republic arrived from Portland this morning.

The new Seattle fishing schooner St. Lawrence was launched yesterday morning.

The sealing schooner Annie E. Paint sails on her cruise this evening. Capt. Blesett is in command, and he has a well selected white crew.

The wrecker Mascotte leaves to-day for the wreck of the steamer Michigan. She goes prepared to remain and carry forward the work of wrecking the vessel to a conclusion.

The sealing schooner Katherine, Capt. McDougall, started on her cruise yesterday. She will call at Clayoquot and deliver a load of supplies for J. L. Penney's store there. She went out of the harbor under sail.

The steamship Flintshire has not yet returned from Tacoma, but she may be looked for at any time. She will leave almost immediately for Yokohama. It is not known yet just what freight or passengers she will carry away.

The Columbia River and Puget Sound Navigation Company which operates the Flyer and Bailey Gatzert is going to build a fast steamer. She will run between Seattle and Tacoma and will be called the Nancy Hanks. It is expected that she will make the run in one hour. The plans of the boat have been drawn and a model made. The distance between the two towns is 28 miles.

Complete house furnishings in great variety at Weiler Bros.

Butcher knives at Fox's.

I. X. L. COMPOUND

To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next season, by using

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The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

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We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

Do You

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FRUIT OR CHICKEN RANCH

IN 5 OR 4 ACRE BLOCKS.

Half hour from the City Hall.
Good Roads. Good Water.
$100 Cash; balance spread over 6 or 8 years.

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Lace Curtains.

A Large Stock of White and Ecru Lace Curtains just arrived.

New Lines of

Crockery and Glassware

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Complete House Furnishings

Inspection invited.

Show Rooms, 51 to 55 Fort St.
Furniture Factory, Humbolt St.

I have handled $50,000 worth of business during 1892, and my accounts balance!!

I have also handled $30,000 worth of business during 1892, and MY accounts balance.

But I am Sick

OF DOING BUSINESS THAT WAY.

A balance is a handy thing to have in any business, but it should consist in part at least of

A BANK ACCOUNT

Finding that my balance consists entirely of Real Estate, I have resolved to endeavor to even up things a little. For this purpose I am offering the following

AWFUL SLAUGHTER

Seven-Room House—Lot 60x120, on Oak Bay avenue—selling for $2,600; $500 cash, balance on time at 8 per cent. New price, $2,500.

Six-Room House—Lot 28x60, on James Bay. Price, $850; $250 cash, balance on time at 8 per cent. New price, $800.

Eight Room House—Lot 50x127, on Stanley Avenue. Price $2,700; $500 cash, balance on terms to suit. New price $2,600.

Eleven-Room House—Lot 50x127, on Stanley Avenue. Price $7,500. New price $6,500. Terms to suit. This is a most desirable residence, containing all the most modern conveniences—hot and cold water, electric bell, perfect ventilation and sanitation—in fact, a home which will meet the approbation of the most exacting. A chance in a thousand.

Three Six-Room Houses—Lot 60x100 in Victoria West, Price, $1,500 each. New price $1,250. All on time at low rate of interest.

Two Five-Room Cottages—Lots 60x100, in Victoria West. Price $1,150 each. New price, $900; on time; favorable terms.

Twenty-five lots in Victoria West, only one mile from the post office. Streets all graded and sidewalks laid; most desirable residence property, selling at from $150 to $300 each. New prices $100 to $200, to clear off a long list.

One Lot 60x120, with Four-Room Cottage, on Oak Bay Avenue. Price $1500. New price $1,100.

One Six-Room House—Lot 60x120, near Jubilee Hospital. Old price $2,500. New price $2,000.

D. R. YOUNG,

Land and Building Broker, No. 9 Trounce Avenue.

ja15